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THE
L I V E S

Of those eminent ANTIQUARIES

J O H N L E L A N D,
T H O M A S H E A R N E,
A N D
A N T H O N Y à W O O D;

W I T H

An authentick Account of their respective WRITINGS
and PUBLICATIONS,

F R O M

O R I G I N A L P A P E R S.

In which are occasionally inserted,

M E M O I R S relating to many eminent P E R S O N S, and
various P a r t s of L I T E R A T U R E.

A L S O,

Several E N G R A V I N G S of A N T I Q U I T Y, never before
published.

I n T W O V O L U M E S.

V O L. I.

O X F O R D :

P R I N T E D at the C L A R E N D O N P R E S S,
For J. and J. F L E T C H E R, in the T u r l,
And J O S E P H P O T E, at E t o n C o l l e g e.

M D C C L X X I I.



WOW WOH
CLUB
WAGG

P A R T I.

Containing the LIFE of
J O H N L E L A N D, Antiquary,
In the Reign of King HENRY VIII.

To which is added,

- I. The Antient Treatise of L E L A N D's New Years
Gyfte to K. HENRY, with the Commentaries of
J. B A L E, first printed in the Year 1534.

A L S O,

- II: A summary Account of the said J. B A L E, some-
time Bishop of Ossory, in *Ireland*.

P A R T II.

The LIFE of
Mr. T H O M A S H E A R N E,
With several ENGRAVINGS of ANTIQUITY.

To the R E A D E R.

DISTINCT Prefaces being prefixed to the subsequent parts of this publication, the Editor more immediately interested in this First Part has the less to observe; and it will in brief be only remarked, that the personal history of a man devoted to study, or a single employ, does not afford matter of great moment, or admit of those striking events that commonly engage general attention. The scene of action is of a different kind, and by their literary connexions they are best known to the world: In this view our author, the subject of present consideration, requires particular regard. The life of LELAND may, in some degree indeed, be said to have been active, but it was of a nature confined and laborious, not diversified with a sufficient variety of objects to gratify the spirit of public curiosity, but an arduous task, spent in silent unremitting attention, that rather enervated the faculties of the mind, and overpowered the strength of constitution.

Literary disquisitions are in general both profitable and commendable; the life of a recluse admits of benefit by the consideration of his writings; and from observation on coeval authors, new light is thrown out on several parts of literature,

literature; former errors are also frequently rectified. Instances of this nature will be found in the course of the following pages. These could not be passed over in silent neglect; the justness and propriety of these literary strictures, however, is submitted to the decision and candour of the learned and attentive reader.

BALE's Treatise, or LELAND's New Years Gyfte to K. Henry VIII. with BALE's Commentaries, is a singular acquisition to every lover of venerable antiquity. It must not be omitted, that the revival of this antient monument of literature is owing to the favour of a learned Gentleman, who most obligingly furnished the copy from his very curious and extensive library. The Editor, in respect to this part, has only to assure the public, that this antient and rare Treatise is printed literatim with the most scrupulous exactness.

In a volume where the above Commentator makes so material a part, and is so frequently introduced, it would appear an inexcusable omission not to make particular mention of BALE, the friend and fellow-labourer of LELAND. The same pursuit was the end of their joint industry: if one, under the patronage of his Prince, had greater opportunities to collect and preserve the antient monuments of national literature, the other was a diligent and zealous volunteer in the same laudable and beneficent employ; for this reason, a short account is added of this
venerable

venerable Bishop, and some particulars respecting his person and writings are more impartially considered.

There is a pleasure in acknowledging favours received; this Advertisement, therefore, cannot conclude without observing, that in a scarcity of materials, this first part, of the Life of LELAND, has received singular benefit from the indulgent and kind communication of Gentlemen, whose names the Editor is not at liberty to mention. In respect to this work in general, the public at the same time is to be acquainted, that to the favour of the University of Oxford, are owing the greater part of the Engravings of Antiquity in these volumes. Acknowledgment is also due to several Gentlemen of that learned body, who most obligingly superintended and directed the subsequent parts of this literary publication, and whose notes and remarks on the Lives of WOOD and HEARNE give grace and ornament to the whole work.

It remains only to observe farther, that the writer of this first part, or LELAND'S Life, undertook the task with diffidence, can with truth say he has given diligent attention to the subject, and who alone is responsible for whatever inaccuracies or mistakes may be found in this part of these volumes.

JUNE 4, 1772.

T H E
L I F E
O F
J O H N L E L A N D,
A N T I Q U A R Y.

JOHN LELAND, or LAYLONDE, an eminent English Antiquary, was born in the beginning of the sixteenth century, in the city of London^a; but in what parish, or even year, is uncertain^b.

It

^a *Was born in the city of London.] Londinum natale solum. Iterum, Civis Londinensis sum. Vide Itinerary, vol. ix. Edit. Oxon. 1770. p. xliv. 92.*

Item.

*Mantua Virgilium genuit, Verona Catullum,
Patria Londinum est urbs generosa mihi.*

Leland ipse, in Encomiis &c.

^b *In what parish or year, &c.]* If conjecture may, in this case, be allowed to have any weight, it is likely LELAND was born where he died, in the parish of St. Michael le Querne, London; it being said, "He there lived in a house of his 'own,'" which might be the dwelling-house of his parents, and descend to him on their decease. The register of this parish has been searched; which, though of antient date, and well preserved, is not early enough to give any light in this particular. In respect

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pect

^a Hearne's Preface to the *Itinerary*, vol. 1.

It may be proper to premise, before we proceed farther, that there was an other *John Leland*, who flourished more early, in the time of King Henry VI. This *Leland* was a great Grammarian, and taught *Literas humaniores* at Oxford, near the Church of St. Fridiswid^e. *Pitsæus*^d says, he was *tum in versu, tum in prosa multo elegantior, et in omni Latinitate purior, tersior, nitidior, quam ferebat illius ætatis communis consuetudo*, “As well in verse as prose more elegant, pure, and polished in the Latin Tongue than the custom of that age commonly afforded;” inso-much that this riming hexameter was made to his commendation,

Ut Rosa flos florum, sic Leland Grammaticorum^e.

This *Leland* died at Oxford, and was there buried, April 29th, 1428^f. It no where appears that these
Lelands

pect to the year, it may, from many circumstances of his life, be concluded, that *LELAND* was born A. D. 1506, or 1507, the latter part of the reign of king Henry VII. in the month of September, as himself noteth :

IN NATALEM DIEM.

Hæc est festa dies, qua primum vidimus illa

Sideribus picti. lumina clara poli.

Hæc lux alma quater senis natalibus Idus

Septembris reparat, &c.

Encom. ut supra:

^e De S. Fridiswida ejusq Coenobio vide *Dugdale Monast. Anglic.* vol. 1. p. 93.

^d De Scriptoribus Britannicis, 4to. *Par.* 1619.

^e Vide etiam *Weaver's Funeral Monuments*, Pag. 693.

^f He is said to have wrote two Treatises, viz.

1. *Declamationes partim Latinæ, partim Græcæ.*

2. *Tractatum de Generibus.* Vid. *Pitsæum* ut supra.

Lelands were of the same Family; but, as our Author was always called *Lelandus junior*, and the former *Lelandus senior et Grammaticus*, it may, with good reason, be granted, that this nominal distinction, notwithstanding the distance of time, was given them, as well on account of a family connexion, as also to distinguish their persons and abilities in learning^c. However, as nothing certain offers to clear up this point, it is only to be observed, that our Author, LELAND, in his infancy, was deprived of his parents; and that this loss was, in a great measure, made up to him by the kindness of Mr. Thomas Myles, a Favourer of learning at that time, and not unlikely a near relation, or, at least, an intimate friend of his parents. He took the youth under his protection; and continued him, if not at first placed him, under the tuition of William Lillye, the famous Grammarian, and first Master of St. Paul's School^d. He also maintained him at his own expence; and, in due time, for his improvement in academical learning, entered him at Christ's College, Cambridge^e. Of this

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Society,

^c LELAND might also be called *Lelandus junior*; to distinguish between him and a brother of the same name. *Vide infra* Patent. Edv. vi.

^d St. Paul's School was founded by Dr. Colet, Dean of that Cathedral, A. D. 1510. and Lillye was appointed first Master of that new Foundation. Dean Colet died September 16, 1519. Lillye, February 1522. *Knight's Life of Colet*.

^e *Christ's College, Cambridge.*] Testis optimus esse possum, ut qui Grantæ, in Collegio Christi nomini sacro, bonis artibus operam dederim. *Leland ipse* in Scriptor. Britann. cap. lvii. De Sigeberto rege.

4 *The Life of LELAND.*

Society, Mr. Fuller says, he was Fellow*. He afterwards removed to Oxford; and, it is said, was many years resident in All-Souls College, where he prosecuted his studies with great assiduity, and improved himself, not only in the Greek and Latin Tongues, but in the Saxon and Welch, the antient languages of his country.

The great kindness of Mr. Myles in providing for him in his infant state, and other particulars here mentioned relating to his education in the two Universities,

* *Of this Society Mr. Fuller ² says he was Fellow.*] Fuller gives the preceeding note, for saying LELAND was Fellow of Christ's College. That he studied in this College, as also at All-Souls College, Oxford, is not doubted; but rather as an independant Member, as was then customary, of both Societies; but it no where appears he was, at any time, Fellow of Christ's or any College, in either University. In an old Proctor's Book in the University of Cambridge, D^r. LELOND occurs, paying his fees for the Degree of A. B. An. D. 1522. This probably was our Author, as this first Degree was frequently then granted in the early part of life: on this, and the above quotation, Fuller might ground his opinion that he was Fellow of Christ's College. LELAND may be reckoned, at this time, sixteen years of age; and, after he had taken this Degree, go to Oxford. This corresponds with what is related by Th. Caius, who was chosen Fellow of All-Souls College, in the Year 1525, that LELAND was in that College; Wm Burton, Author of the Description of Leicestershire, notes also, that LELAND studied at All-Souls College³; but, as he was not on the Foundation, his name does not appear regularly entered in the College Books.

* *Appendix to Church History*, p. 90.

³ *Vide Wood's Athenæ Oxoniens, & infra Corollarium vitæ Joh. Lelandi a G. Burton.*

Universities, and his future studies, are gratefully acknowledged by LELAND in the following verses

AD THOMAM MILONEM

Dicerer a cunctis merito ingratiſſimus eſſe

Si non laudaret Te mea Muſa, MILO.

Tu me vel teneris annis utroque parente

Orbum accepiſti, vel pietate mera.

Tu me informandum ſtudiis melioribus uſque

Curaviſti : inſtructor Lillius ille fuit.

Cujus ab induſtri cura didicere Britanni,

Facunde pubes ingenioſe loqui.

Tu me Socraticos Juvenem poſt inter alumnos

Qua nitet eximie Granta beata, locas.

Deinde etiam Iſacum petii feliciter urbem

Extincto Iceno Principe morte meo.

Poſtremo Henrici Regis mihi gratia multum

Proſuit Oſtavi, munificæque manus.

Hinc mihi facta domus ſtudioſa Lutetia ad unguem

Doctos qua colui ſedulus urbe viros :

Budeum, Fabrum, Paulum Æmiliumque, Ruellumque

Æternis plane nomina digna cedris,

Pro quibus ô meritis ceſſabit fundere ſummo

Lucifer ante ſuum clarus ab axe jubar,

Impiger & fluctus odio delphinus habebit,

Æquoreasque ferox urſus amabit aquas

Quam, MILO cære, tuum labatur pectore noſtro

Nomen quod pietas perfovet ipſa ſinu.

In Encomiis &c. ut ſupra.

It will not be foreign to the preſent purpoſe to obſerve here, that, in this, and the preceeding ages of Barbariſm,

Barbarism, learning was at a low ebb; and, that the language of Greece, was rather confined to its own eastern borders of Europe. On the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, in the middle of the fifteenth century, and the subversion of their empire, the Greeks withdrew from their country, and settled chiefly in Italy, where they published many works in their native tongue. By these publications, and their common tuition, they restored the Grecian language, which had been lost in the west for several ages¹. This revival of Greek, by the happy influence of these exiles, soon spread itself in Italy, France, and some parts of Germany, but had not yet reached the more northern situation of Britain. On the contrary, notwithstanding the many noble foundations in the kingdom, learning was confined to the Latin Tongue, and the antient Greek Writers were read in that language only; insomuch, that it is observed, “such was the infelicity of those times, that the Greek Tongue was not taught in the Grammar Schools, nor scarce understood even in the Universities^m; but was rather held unnecessary, and discouraged by a prevailing maxim in education, *Cave a Græcis, ne fias Hæreticus*”ⁿ.

In

¹ Vide Foster's Essay on Accent and Quantity. Second Edition, Eton, Printed by J. Pote, 1763. p. 216.

^m Vide Knight's Life of Dean Colet. p. 14.

ⁿ Hujusmodi stolidissimas nugæ inculcant auribus adolescentium in secretis confessionis, *Cave a Græcis, &c. Ibid.* ex Erasmi Adag. tom. 2. p. 933.

In this low state of literature it appears, from their respective lives, that Grocyn^o, Linacre, Colet, Lillie^r, and other studious men of the age, went abroad in search of that knowledge they could not acquire at home. This was early noticed by Aldus, the famous Roman Printer, in a dedication to M. Musurus, a learned Grecian, prefixed to an edition of Statius, printed by him⁹; where, speaking of the residence of many Strangers in Italy, he says, *Habemus Grocinum Sacerdotem, & Thomam Linacrum (Medicum) Britannos; Vires undecunque doctissimos, qui olim Florentiæ, sub Demetrio Chalcondyla, Græcis literis incubuerunt*¹.

Italy and France, were now the seat of Greek learning; and Foreigners, from all parts, resorted to those Countries in pursuit of their Studies. Thus we read, that not only our own Countrymen, but many learned men also of the age, from Germany and Holland, left their native homes in search of this new knowledge, now daily increasing in the west

^o The learned Grocyn was the first that professed, or publicly taught the Greek tongue in Oxford⁴. The first Professorship for the Greek language in that University was founded by Cardinal Woolsey⁵.

^r Vide Wood's Athen. Bayle's Dictionary, Tanner's Biblioth. Britann. Hibern. &c. *ad locos*. ⁹ Venet. 1502.

¹ Vide Foster *ut supra*. p. 210. Vide etiam ejusdem M. Musuri Epist. Eleg. ad P. Leon. x. cum versione & notis. *Ibid*. p. 403.

⁴ Vide Biograph. Britann. *ad loc*. Fiddes's Life of Woolsey, p. 201.

⁵ Granger's Biograph. Histor. vol. 1. p. 65. Fiddes *ut supra*. p. 204.

west of Europe; among many others, Erasmus spent three years at Paris, in the same pursuit, and applied himself closely to the Greek language'. Our Author LELAND was also one of our own Countrymen that took the same road; and, for his farther improvement in literature, went into France¹, and studied at Paris, under the famous Francis Sylvius², and, by the conversation and instruction of the celebrated Budæus, Faber, Paulus Æmilius and Ruelius, he not only perfected his former studies in the Greek, and Latin Tongues, but also acquired great knowledge in the French, Italian, and Spanish Languages. He also improved his natural disposition to Poetry; and after spending some years in these profitable studies, and the acquaintance of these learned men in that country, he returned into his own,

*Transactisq; ibi perutiliter aliquot annis,
In Patriam tandem, Musis comitatus, abiit³.*

On his return to England, he entered into Holy Orders, and was esteemed a most accomplished scholar.

¹ Jortin's Life of Erasmus, vol. 1. p. 20.

² *Went into France.*] It is most likely LELAND went to France, on an exhibition of K. Henry viii. as it was, according to Fuller⁴, "the fashion in his reign to select promising pregnancies, yearly, out of the Universities, and to send them abroad at the King's expence." This royal appointment, without doubt, LELAND alludes to in the preceeding verses to his first great patron *Milo*.

Postremo Henrici Regis, &c. supra, p. 5.

⁴ Balæus de Scriptor. Britann. fol. Bas. 1559. f. 671.

³ Pitæus de Script. Britann. *ut supra*.

⁵ Church History, p. 340.

scholar. I so became chaplain to King Henry VIII. and this Prince gave him the rectory of Poppeling, named also Popering, and Pepling, in the marches of Calais: He was afterwards appointed library-keeper to the King, and, by a commission¹ under the Broad-Seal, Ann. Dom. 1533, in the 25th of his reign, he was appointed the King's Antiquary; the first, and indeed the last, that bore that honourable office. By this commission he was appointed² to search after "England's Antiquities, and peruse the libraries of all cathedrals, abbies,

C

priorities,

¹ Wood's *Atkes*.—This Royal Commission was issued before the dissolution of the Religious Houses, and probably with a view to preserve their Archives &c. The lesser Monasteries were not dissolved till the 27th Henry VIII. The larger were dissolved the 31st. of the same King. *Vide Statutes Hen. VIII. ad annos.*

² By this Commission he was appointed [&c.] This Commission of K. Henry is declared by LELAND, in his New Years Gift to that Prince hereafter mentioned. Mention is also made of the same, by the several Historians of the Age, among the memorable events of that King's reign. The Editor would willingly, on the present publication, have given this Commission at large, but the most diligent attention to procure this singular Appointment has proved fruitless. Rymer has it not in his *Fœdera*, nor is it in the Records of the Tower, the Chapel of the Rolls, or other the usual repositories of the Grants of the Crown under the Broad-Seal. The Office of the Privy-Seal, or the Kings Sign Manual, has been applied to, but no public Papers remain in that Office prior to the Restoration of Charles II. except a few Grants in the reign of Q. Elizabeth. With the same view, the Museum, the Lambeth, and Westminster libraries

priorities, colleges, &c. as also all places wherein records, writings, and secrets of Antiquity were repositied". He had also an honourable stipend allotted him, to enable him to prosecute the ends of this new commission; and, on the 12th of July, 28 Hen. VIII. 1536, he obtained a special dispensation^a to keep a curate at Popeling, and make his residence in England, or elsewhere at his pleasure.

Being now at full liberty, he pursued the natural bent of his genius, and entered upon this arduous undertaking with an unusual willingness. He travelled through the several parts of the kingdom, taking a particular account of the cities, towns and villages of each county; taking notice also, and describing the situation, soil, and course of the rivers, and distance of miles, with wonderful exactness. He also set down, and took account of, the several castles, religious houses, and other public and private buildings,

libraries have also been examined, but with the like ill success: It is therefore concluded this Commission lays dormant in private hands, and must be left to some future event to bring it to light: unless, as the Editor is induced to believe, on the reverse of affairs, and the revival of Church Influence on the accession of Q. Mary to the Crown, this Commission of K. Henry was destroyed, that no memorial might remain of a royal Appointment, so grating to the ill-judged bigotry of the times: And probably, if our Author himself had not been deprived of life, by a phrenzy of the mind, he had now fallen a sacrifice to the phrenzy of superstitious zeal, and his Papers have perished with him.

^a This Royal Dispensation is inserted in the *Appendix*, No. 1.

buildings, with the several manors and families of best note resident therein; their ancestors, inter-marriages, and burial-places.

This immense labour he continued for several years (six) without intermission: and, "that he might fully discharge the duties of his commission, being persuaded it would conduce much to the honour of the nation, and the benefit of learning," he was so inquisitive in his remarks, that not content with this general description of the kingdom, he inspected the libraries, the windows, and other monuments of Antiquity, belonging to the several cathedrals, monasteries, convents, &c. therein. And wherever he heard there were any footsteps of Roman, Saxon, or Danish buildings, he went in search of them^b, and took particular notice of the Tumuli, Coins, and Inscriptions he every where met with. In his travel his labour was prodigious; for, "he gave himself the trouble, not only of inspecting the books and MSS. he met with, but of taking exact catalogues, and transcribing from them whatever passages he judged might serve to give any manner of light to the History and Antiquities of the kingdom^c".

It may be proper to observe, that LELAND, soon after his return to England, renounced Popery. And it certainly is an argument of sound judgment, that, notwithstanding a well disposed zeal for the refor-

^b Hearne's Preface to the *Itinerary*, vol. I. ^c *Ibid*

mation of religion, the superstitious parade, and the more pernicious errors of that Church, he saw, with concern, the havock, that the dissolution of the monasteries had made of the antient monuments of learning; and that, if it was not remedied, they would all perish: whereupon he wrote a letter to Cromwell, earl of Essex^d, prime minister, and the King's vice-gerent in ecclesiastical affairs, dated July 16th, wherein "he intreats him to give him aid and assistance in bringing to light many antient Authors, and in sending them to the King's library, who, he knew well, had no little esteem for them".

In this laborious task, our Author never lost sight "to bring owte of deadlie darknes into livelye lighte" whatever might answer the purport of his commission, and the intent of his royal master. To this end, he made diligent search into the very bowels of Antiquity, and "travelled as wele on the sea coasts, as in the midland parts of the kingdom." But to speak in his own words, in an Address to the King*, in the 37th year of his reign, Ann. Dom. 1546. he presents "That being inflamed "with a love to see thoroughly all those partes of "youre opulente and ample reaulme, yn so much "that al my other occupations intermitted, I have
so

^d Wood's Athen. *ad locum*.

* This Address to K. Henry, under the Title of a New-Year's Gyfte here mentioned, was early printed with a large Com-

“so travelid yn yowr dominions booth by the Se
“Costes, and the midle partes, sparing nother labor
“nor costes, by the space of these vi. yeres paste,
“that there is almoste nother Cape, nor Bay, Haven,
“Creke or Peere, River or confluence of Rivers,
“Breches, Waschis Lakes, Meres, Fenny Waters,
“Montaynes, Valleis, Mores, Hethes, Forrestes,
“Chases, Wooddes, Cities, Burges, Castelles, princi-
“pale Manor Placis, Monasteries, and Colleges, but
“I have scene them; and notid yn so doing a hole
“worlde of Thinges very memorable.”

He moreover declares to his Majesty, “That by
“his laborius journey and costely enterprife, he
“had conserved many good Autors, the which other-
“wise had been like to have perischid, of the which,
“parte remayne yn the libraries of yowr royal
“palacis, parte also yn my custodye, whereby (he
“says) I truste right shortely so to describe your
“moste noble reaulme, and to publishe the ma-
“jesty, and the excellent actes of yowr Progeni-
“tors; that al the worlde shaul evidently perceyve
“that

Commentary, and an Epistle dedicatory to K. Edward VI.
A. D. 1549, by J. Bale, a very learned Writer of that age, and
studious in the Antiquities of his Country, of whom frequent
mention will be made hereafter. This Address of LELAND
has been formerly printed, and of late, more correct, by Mr.
HEARNE, in the *Itinerary*, vol. 1. The rare and ancient Copy
abovementioned, with Bale's Commentary &c. will be here re-
printed entire, [ad calcem] as a valuable acquisition in litera-
ture, and a proper Appendage to the life of our Author.

14 *The Life of LELAND.*

“that no particular region may justely be more
“extollid then yours for trewe nobilite and vertues
“at al pointes renoumed.”

In this manner does our Author render to his royal Master an account of his proceedings, and the happy effects of his commission. In the course of his travels, that is, in the year 1536, LELAND received a letter from his intimate acquaintance and friend, Dr. J. Bale, mentioned in the last note: In this letter, Bale takes notice of his great abilities, and encourages him to proceed in his arduous undertaking; he also offers him his ready assistance in whatever he thought him able to ease, or forward, his labours’.

In the continued removal of LELAND from one part of the kingdom to another, the recommendation of friends, and gentlemen of interest in the several counties, was both profitable and necessary, for his better instruction and accommodation. Mr. HEARNE, in the place referred to⁵, gives a copy of
one

⁵ Vide *infra* Balei *Epist. ad Lelandum*.—This Epistle of Bale is in Latin, and altho’ it be published elsewhere⁷, it cannot be omitted in this life of our Author; it is, however, of too great a length to be inserted in this place, without interrupting the narrative, it is therefore referred to a more distant part of this Work⁸, that we may more regularly proceed.

⁸ *Itinerary*, vol. 4. p. 164.

⁷ *Itinerary*, vol. 2. p. 22.

⁸ Vide *Appendix*, N^o. 11.

one recommendatory letter on his going to Bury in Suffolk, which, as a specimen of others of the like nature, is here inserted.

A Letter written in behalf of MR. LELAND.

“In right hearty manner I commend me on to yow. And where as Master Leylande at this præsente tyme cummith to Byri to see what bookes be lefte yn the Library there, or translatid thens ynto any other corner of the late monastery, I shaul desier yow upon just consideration right redily to forder his cause, and to permitte hym to have the use of such as may forder hym yn setting forth such matiers as he writith for the King’s Majeste. In so doyng ye shaul bynde me to shew on to yow at al tymes like gratitude : for if I were present at this tyme with yow I wold gladly my selfe fulfil his honeste requeste. Thus fare ye wel this ix. of Novembre at Barnewelle.”

Notwithstanding “the darknes of former ages, and that many evidences of history were destroyed in the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaſter”^b, it is remarked by Bale¹, and other antient writers, that this nation “abounded with the most worthy monuments of Antiquity, laid up in monasteries, in the hands of unprofitable Cloddes”. However, if they then lay mouldring in duſt and
obſcurity,

^b Lowth’s Preface to the life of Wickham Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

¹ *Vide infra*, Commentary and Preface.

obscurity, the same rev^d. writer complains "that in turnyng over of the superstycyouse monasteryes so lytle respecte was had to theyr lybraryes". He farther adds "it was to be wished that the profytable corne had not so vnaduyfedly, and so vngodly perished with the vnprofytable chaffe, and that many who purchased these superstycyouse mansyons had reserved those lybrary bookes" and not put them to the most ignoble purposes; "a thyng hyghly to be lamented of all them that hath a naturall love to theyr Contrey, eyther yet to lerned Antiquyte"^k.

The application of LELAND to Cromwell above-mentioned was without doubt to prevent this abuse, for tho' he had preserved many good Authors and valuable remains of Antiquity, which had otherwise perished, the torrent of the times prevailed; and by an indiscreet zeal, avarice^l, or other bad dispositions, the libraries, on the suppression of the monasteries, became the object of plunder, to the great damage of antient learning and knowledge; for besides the general devastation at home, numbers of our antient Historians,

^k *Ibid.* variis in locis.

^l Covetousnesse (*says Bale*) was at that tyme so busy aboute pryvate commodite, that publyque wealthe in that most necessarye and godly respecte (the libraries) was not any where regarded. *Epistle dedicatory to K. Edw.* vi. Again,

K. Henry, as at one clap, suppressed all monasteries, perswaded thereto by such, as under a goodly pretence of reforming Religion, preferred their private respects and their owne enriching before the honour of Prince and Countrey, yea before the glory of God himselfe. *Weavers Funerall Monuments*, pag. 730.

Historians and national Records were carried abroad to the shame and scandal of the times. This neglect was not unnoticed by Foreigners, and “the strange and miserable havock made of books, and other precious monuments of learning, induced many young students, from Germany especially, to come into England, who took advantage of the times, and returned home with many books out of the public libraries, and published them at the press of Frobenius” and other Printers”.

This national injury LELAND particularly takes notice of in his letter to Cromwell above-mentioned. “—It would be a great profit to students, and honour to this realm; whereas, now the Germans perceiving our desidioufness and negligence, do send daily young scholars hither, that spoileth them, and cutteth them out of libraries, returning home, and putting them abroad as monuments of their own country”. But to return to our Author.

King Henry was truly sensible, of the indefatigable industry and labour of his Antiquary, and amply rewarded him. After he returned from his six years travel, he presented him, April 3d. in the 33d. year of his reign, Ann. D. 1542, to the rich
D rectory

^a Hearne's *Preface to the Itinerary*, vol. 1.

^o Wood's *Athenæ ad locum*. Bale also greatly laments the general destruction of books at this time, and the exportation of libraries, which he says “is a horrible shame to England among foreign nations”. *Preface to his Comment. infra.*

rectory of Hasely in Oxfordshire, in the diocese of Lincoln^p; and, the year following, the King gave him, by the name of JOHN LELAND, scholar, and the King's chaplain, a canonry or prebend of King's College, now Christ Church College in Oxon^q; and also, about the same time, the prebend of east and west Knowle, near to Salisbury in Wilts.

Ann. 1545, Henry 34, the College in Oxford was surrendered to the King; and, on the dissolution of that house, the canons had pensions allowed them for their support and maintenance. "LELAND had none "allotted to him, but was otherwise provided for"; and most probably the prebend of east and west Knowle was given him on this dissolution, as a mark of royal favour, and that he might not depend on the uncertainty of an annual stipend.

This largesse and munificence of his royal Patron, is frequently acknowledged by our Author, and, among other, gratefully expressed in the following-lines.

*Antè suos Phæbus radios ostendere mundo
Definet, & claras Cynthia pulchra faces :*

Ante

^p *Hasely in Oxfordshire, in the diocesis of Lincoln.] Vide Appendix N^o. III.—Oxfordshire was heretofore a part of the diocesis of Lincoln. On the foundation of the see of Oxford, by King Henry, at this time, the county of Oxford was taken from that large and extensive diocesis.—The rectory of Hasely was afterwards, by the Crown, annexed to the Deanery of Windsor.*

^q *Vide Appendix, N^o. v.*

*Antè fluet rapidum tacitis sine piscibus æquor,
Spinifer & nullam sentis habebit avem :
Antè sacræ quercus cessabunt spargere ramos,
Florâq; sollicitâ pingere prata manu :
Quàm, Rex dive, tuum labatur pectore nostro
Nomen, quod studiis portus & aura meis.*

In Encom.

Fuller' gives the following rude translation of these verses.

*The Sun shall sooner cease his shine to show,
And Moon deny her lamp to men below ;
The rapid seas shall sooner fishless slide,
And bushes quite forget their birds to bide ;
Great oaks shall sooner cease to spread their bowers,
And Flora for to paint the meads with flowers,
Than Thou, Great King, shall slip out of my breast,
My studies gentle gale, and quiet rest.*

LELAND, on his return from the execution of his royal commission through the several counties of England and Wales, settled in the city, and dwelt in the parish of St. Michael le querne, London, in a house of his own*. In this retirement, he devoted his time entirely to digest, and bring into form and order, the immense papers he had, with so great assiduity, amassed together. In this fresh labour he spent other six years; and with the like industry and incessant application, he, not only

D 2

greatly

* *Vide Church History*, p. 339.

* *Vide Note b*, pag. 1.

greatly methodized his MSS. but "composed divers books", which partly he presented to the King, "and part remained in his own custody".

Mr. Hearne gives us a Letter^u of LELAND's to a friend abroad: It is indeed without date of the year; but as it is evident LELAND stood in need of an able assistant in his present employ; this may, with good reason be conjectured, the most proper place to insert it in this account of his life.

A Letter from mr. LELAND to mr. Bane.

Mr. Bane,

"I am right glad to hear of your manyfold successes in all kinds of good letters. And though ye somewhat know Mr. Dawes my friend, the bringer of this Letter; yet nevertheless I shall right heartily desire you that he, for my sake, a man of your acquaintance in tymes past, may be the more commended, as I may doe the like pleasure and service here to my small power. I shall likewise right heartily require of you that ye will helpe Mr Dawes as ye may commodiously in a thing wherein I have required his diligence: that is to say in procureing me at *Lovaine* a toward young man, about the age of xx. years, learned in the *Latine* tongue and versifying: and that beside can in the *Greek* tongue *sine cortice natate*. Such a one I would intertaine

tam

^t The books, which LELAND printed, will be mentioned *infra* in the Catalogue of his works.

^u Vide *Itinerary* vol. 4. p. 162.

iam honestis conditionibus, modo candidi mores eruditioni responderent, that you would wish a right good friend of your's no better. Mr. Dawes can tell you the whole circumstance of my mind in this behalfe. Ye see how boldly I use you. I pray you be as bold of me. At London the XII. of Novembre, by all your own at commandment"

Joannes Lelandius.

Whether LELAND succeeded in this, or other his endeavours, to engage an able assistant, it no where appears; but most certain one was necessary: For tho' he was a person of a clear judgment, and of great insight, to discern the difference "between substantial and superstitious learning," notwithstanding these and other natural endowments of his mind, it is no wonder this double labour, this august task, to realize these undigested heaps, should overpower the strength of his constitution, and the spirits submit to what nature could no longer support. This was the fate of LELAND; and by this unfortunate event an end was put to his travail, and "a fatal stop to the satisfaction he was anxious to give his King and " Country".

King Henry died January 28th, 1547, and probably the great concerns of state had for some time slackened the attention of the Court to his labours. The celebrated Mr. Bayle^u suggests, that the Court did

^u *Vide* Hearne's Preface to the *Itinerary*, vol. 1.

^v *Vide* Historical Dictionary *ad locum*.

did not pay LELAND his stipend, and gives this as a plausible reason for his misfortune: But a contemporary writer, who had better opportunity of information than Mr. Bayle, says, he was *carnalibus curis alienus, suisq; oblitus, honorem spernit, spernit et divitias*^a. And indeed to a man so entirely abstracted from the world, pecuniary considerations could scarce be the object of his views: Besides, being amply provided for, by preferment in the Church, he had no dependance on the uncertain payment of a stipend; nor does it appear, from the circumstances of his station, that more than the common conveniences of life were either desired or wanted: The prosecution of his great designs fully employed his thoughts, therefore, without searching for other cause, it may with good reason be concluded, that the death of his royal, and benevolent patron, by whom his labours were held in great esteem, might give a damp to his studies, and affect the mind of a man, weakened by fatigue, and immersed in papers and retirement, *parvula cella inclusus*^b. However, to whatever primary or second cause his disorder may be assigned, he fell into a deep melancholy, and, in a short time after, was totally deprived of his senses.

The anxiety of his mind at this time, and his great concern for the preservation of his papers, are strongly expressed in the following copy of verses to Archbishop Cranmer; this may be concluded to be

^a *Vide infra* Balei Epist. ad Leland. *Append.* N^o. 11.

^b *Vide ibid.*

He wrote soon after the death of K. Henry, when
he most needed the powerful patronage he here
earnestly intreats

TO THOMAS CRANMERUM, Cantuar. Archiepiscop.

*Est congesta mihi domi supellex
Ingens, aurea, nobilis, venusta,
Qua totus studeo Britanniarum
Vero reddere gloriam nitori.
Sed fortuna meis noverca captis
Jam felicibus invidet maligna.
Quare, ne pereant brevi vel hora
Mularum mihi noctium labores
Omnes, et patriæ simul decora
Ornamenta cadunt, suusque splendor
Antiquis male desit usque rebus,
CRANMERE eximium decus piorum,
Implorare tuam benignitatem
Cogor: fac igitur tuo suæto
Pro candore, meum decus, patronumque,
Ut tantum faveat, roges, labori
Incepto; pretium sequetur amplum.
Sic nomen tibi litteræ elegantes
Recte perpetuum dabunt, suosque
Partim vel titulos tibi receptos
Concedet memori Britannus ore
Sic Te posteritas amabit omnis
Et fama super æthera innotescet.*

In Encomiis &c.

His

His distemper being made known to K. Edward VI. his Majesty, in Council, by letters patent, bearing date March 21, Ann. Dom. 1550, granted the custody of him, by the name of John Leland junior, to his brother John Leland senior. and for his better support and maintenance, empowered him to receive the profits of the livings of Popeling, and Haseley, with east and west Knowle².

LELAND received no benefit from the assistance of friends, or of medicines, but continued in this sad state to his death, April 18, 1552. In this interval of time, viz. Ann. 1549, Bale, his intimate acquaintance and friend, published his Address to K. Henry, with his own annotations or commentary³ beforementioned, and, on the little prospect of

² *Vide Patent Edv. vi. Appendix N^o. v.*

³ This Treatise of Bale's is said to be *emprynted at London, by John Bale*, (that is, by his direction, or at his expence) *Anno. MDXLIX.* And in the Preface it is intimated that LELAND's disorder had then been of three years continuance. This intimation carries with it a seeming contradiction, and goes too far back in point of time. The Address to King Henry, was given A. D. 1546, in the thirty-seventh year of his reign, at which time, LELAND, from every concurring circumstance, appears to be in full health, and of sound understanding. King Henry died the year after, viz. January 28, 1547, according to the calculation of England, and it is evident LELAND's misfortune befell him after that King's death, and consequently at the most early period of time, not till the beginning of the year 1548. To reconcile this seeming impropriety, and it be granted Bale's Treatise was printed, as is here set down, in the year

of his recovery, therein laments "this hys estate, "boldelye affirminge, that Englande never sawe a "man to him herin (the national Antiquities) in al "thynges to be compared; for undoubted he was, "in these matters, wonderfull and peerless, so that "as concerninge them, Englande had yet never a "greater losse."—But to proceed,

This unhappy event of our Author, and his unfortunate death, was not the private concern of a friend only, but was deemed a national misfortune, greatly bewailed by coteremporaries, and succeeding ages; but by no one is LELAND's death more pathetically lamented, then by the learned Dr. Th. Smith^c, which is here inserted, with an english translation from Mr. Bayle in his Dictionary, "*Prob tristes rerum humanarum vices! prôb viri optimi deplorandam infelicissimamque sortem! non enim multo postquam fidem quod susceperat præstandi quasi signatis tabellis obstrinxisset, sive operis promissi difficultatibus deterritus,*

E

sive

year 1549. It is a known fact, that the Title, Dedication, Preface &c. are last printed of every book, and delays frequently happen after the work itself is finished at the Presse: This may, with good reason, be supposed to be the present case; for tho' it be said at the end, or last page, of the book, to be printed in 1549, these preliminary parts, the Dedication and Preface, might not be printed, or the book published, till the year following, 1550, if not later. This intervening of time being granted, the contradiction ceases, and it may be three years, or at least it brings it into the third year in common acceptation of time.

^c Vide Præfat. ad cl. Camdeni vitam. Lond. 1691, 4to. p. 29.

sive immensis laboribus fatigatus fractusque, sive dolore nimio & melancholiâ, quod fructum industriæ justæque expectationi parem nondum percepisset, fortè oppressus, sive quacunque aliâ de causâ, abalienatæ mentis, nullis, è religione & philosophiâ, nullis è medicinâ petitis remediis ad pristinum sanumque statum revocandæ, ægritudinem perpeffus est; vastâ interim observationum, quas in Adversaria sine ordine & properante calamo, prout ipsi occurrissent, congesserat, mole relietâ.——Sad vicissitude of human affairs! deplorable and wretched condition of the best of men! for, not long after he had obliged himself, as it were under his hand, to perform what he had undertaken, whether deterred by the difficulties of the promised work, or tired and broken with immense labours, whether perhaps oppressed with too much grief, and melancholly, because he had not found a reward equal to his industry, and just expectation, or from what other cause foever, he suffered the loss of his senses, not to be restored by any remedies fetched from religion, philosophy, or medicine; in the mean time, leaving behind him a vast heap of observations, which he had thrown together in his Adversaria, without order, and with a hasty pen, just as they occurred to him.”

On the demise of LELAND, his papers were sought after by persons of the first rank and learning in the kingdom, as the greatest treasure. K. Edward expressed great concern for his loss; and in order to preserve his valuable collections, ordered in

in Council^d, that all due care should be taken to preserve them from waste, and falling into improper hands; to that end, his Majesty committed them to the custody of Sr. John Cheeke, his tutor, and at this time, latin secretary of state; making no doubt, as Mr. Hearne expresses it^e, a “suitable gratuity to his brother, to whom he had granted the custody of him, as is before mentioned, during his great calamity”.

By this royal appointment, Sr. John became seized of a large part of this great man's writings, which the same learned Editor^f observes “he carefully read over, and extracted many things from them, and it is likely would have digested, compleated, and published them, had he not been hindered by the iniquity of the times, occasioned by the untimely death of K. Edward”. On the death of this Prince, Sr. John Cheeke himself, fell under great misfortunes, and retired into Germany, and other foreign countries. Before his departure, he gave four volumes in folio, of L E L A N D's collections, to Humphrey Purefoy, Esq;^g (a relation, and who was afterwards of the privy council to Q. Elizabeth, in the north part of England.) These papers were by his son Thomas Purefoy, in 1612, given to Mr. William Burton, a celebrated Antiquary of that time, and Author of the history of Leicestershire: Mr. Burton got possession

^d Preface to the *Itinerary*, vol. 1.

^e *Ibid.* ^f *Ibid.*

^g Wood's *Athen.* *ad locum.*

session also of eight other volumes of LELAND's MSS. called his *ITINERARY*, and after making use of them, in his history of that county, he deposited them before his death, in the year 1632, in the Bodleian library, Oxford^b, as the most respectable and safe repository of these valuable monuments of national Antiquity. A large part also of LELAND's papers, after the death of Sr. John Cheeke, came into the possession of William Lord Paget, Sr. William Cecil, and others, till at length they fortunately fell into the hands of that eminent and diligent collector and preserver of the national Antiquities, Sr. John Cotton. And in these two honourable archives they have happily remained, to the great advantage and emolument of the history of this kingdom.

Besides the singular use made of LELAND's papers by Mr. Burton, abovementioned, in his history of Leicestershire, it is noted by Mr. Wood, and Mr. Hearne, in their respective accounts of our Author, before referred to, that Camden in his *Britannia*, and Sr. William Dugdale, in his history of Warwickshire, as also in his *Baronnage of England*, made use of LELAND's collections, in their respective noble works: To these let it be added, that Mr. Hearne^c observes farther, that without doubt,
Mr.

^b Quatuor libros in folio, & septem minoris formæ, manu Lelandi pleraque ex parte descriptos, in perpetuam ipsius memoriam Bibliothecæ Bodleianæ, dono dedit vir cl. Gulielmus Burton. *Smith's Prefat. ad cl. Camdeni Vitam.* p. 30.

^c Preface to the *Itinerary*, vol. vii.

Mr. Stowe had LELAND's copious collections before him, when he was writing his survey of London, and frequently quotes him; that Lambard also, in his perambulation of Kent, received signal service from LELAND's papers. Again, that the rev^d Dr. Battely had LELAND's papers constantly in his view, when he composed his excellent book *Antiquitates Rutupinæ*^k. The industrious Mr. Anthony Wood^l says, "he began A. D. 1657, to peruse and run-over all the MS. collections of the great Antiquary, JOHN LELAND, that are reposed in the archives of Bodlie's Library; he was exceedingly delighted with them, was never weary of them, but collected much from them". Farther, Mr. Daniel King, in his vale-royal of Cheshire, made the like use of LELAND's papers, and quotes him in several instan-

^k *Composed his excellent book, Antiquitates Rutupinæ.*] Printed 1711. 8vo. "This book, says Mr. Hearne⁹, is written in pure Latin, and beautifully printed, and is an undeniable proof of the Author's excellent judgement and learning, and will be a lasting monument of his profound skill in our most early Antiquities". The *Antiquitates Rutupinæ, cum Antiquitat. S. Edmundi Burgi in Comitatu Suffolciensi, nunc primum editæ, ab eodem J. Battely, Archidiacono Cantuariensi.* was published by the Author's brother Oxon. A. D. MDCCLV. 4to. This Edition in Quarto (that is, the Copies on royal Paper) is printed with the greatest beauty and elegance of impression. The Cutts are equally well executed, and contain several Views of Sandwich, the Isle of Thanet, and the sea-coast of Kent, also the antient monastery of St. Edmundsbury in Suffolk, with Coins and other national Antiquities.

^l *Vide The Diary of his life, infra.*

instances"; he also gives the following copy of verses of LELAND's which are not found in any printed copy of his writings, and therefore not improperly inserted here.

"VERSES of Beeston Castle, builded by Ranulph, the third earl of Chester, made by JOHN LELAND".

*Affyrio rediens Victor Ranulphus ab orbe,
Hic posuit Castrum terrorem gentibus olim
Vicinis, Patriæq; suæ memorabile vallum
Nunc licet indignas patiaturs fracta ruinas,
Tempus erit quando rursus caput exeret altum,
Vatibus antiquis si fas mihi credere Vati.*

The following double version of the prophetic conclusion of these Verses is also found in the same Author.

JOHN SPEED, *Anglice* thus,

The day will come, when it again shall mount his
head aloft

If I, a Prophet, may be heard, from Seers that
say so oft.

WILLIAM

^m *Quotes him in several instances*] 1. Weral (Hundred) described by JOHN LELAND. *Vale Royal*, pag. 27.—11. The chiefest places of Gentlemen in Cheshire; written out of JOHN LELAND's books. *Ibid.* pag. 54.—Of this Ranulph earl of Chester, *Vide Ibid.* pag. 135.

ⁿ *Vide Ibid.* pag. 97.

WILLIAM CAMDEN.

The day will come, when it again the head aloft
shall heave,
If ancient Prophets, I (my self a Prophet) may
believe".

Farther, the late Mr. Bagf 1^o of Charterhouse says, Holingshed was be 1 LELAND's papers for many particulars, chronicles of England; that Michael Drayt 1 n 1 his Polyolion, or poetick descrip of E land, from LELAND's ITINERARY. A lastly, a modern Anonymous writer², treating of t antient religious houses and their valuations, says, "Mr. Speed³ is the man whom I have chiefly followed, for at the end of his history of Hen. VIII. he has set down that very catalogue

¹ *Vide* Bagford's letter to Mr. Hearne, *Collection*. vol. 1.—Mr. Bagford also in this letter says, "I do not in the least doubt but many of LELAND's writings, came into the hands of Reginald Wolfe the Printer (to K. Edward vi.) at whose house I believe LELAND dyed, situate in the Parish of St. Michael". *Again*, "I take this Wolfe to have been the first projector of the two Tomes of the Chronicles of England (which go under the name of Holingshed and Harrison) out of LELAND's papers". *See also*, Holingshed's dedication to Lord Burghley, prefixed to his Chronicles, wherein he speaks of the large acquisition of papers by Wolfe, tho' LELAND's name is not mentioned.

² A Summary of all the religious houses, with their titles, and valuations, at the time of their dissolution, *London*, 1717. 8vo.

³ *History of Great Britain*, *Lond.* 1614. 1632. folio.

logue of them, which was taken by a special commission, and given unto the King, by that great Antiquary Mr. LELAND, at the time of the dissolution of the Abbies &c". It is to be observed at the same time, that Mr. William Burton is in general esteemed to be the collector of the catalogue of the religious houses, in Speed's history: This opinion is rather to be followed, unless it be that Burton, whilst LELAND's papers were in his possession, from them made out this account of the monasteries &c. with their endowments, and gave them to Speed, which, with great probability, may be admitted.

But to conclude; by these instances of the constant use different Authors, of the first credit, made of LELAND's papers in their imperfect state, it is to be lamented that the Author lived not to have carried his great undertakings into execution himself, and to have given "the finishing stroke" to them that might have been expected from so exquisite a hand, and skilful an artist". It is however evident, that great benefit accrued to the history of this kingdom by the due execution of the royal commission, and that K. Henry had a right discernment in marking the natural disposition of LELAND, who may be justly stiled the Father of English History, and whose Remains (however indigested) have been a foundation to all that have ever since treated of the national Antiquities; for "out of them, it is observed by

by his friend and commentator', men myght fetch most wonderful knowledge, which if brought fourth ones into lyght (as he intended) woulde apere one of the greateft wonders that ever yet was seane in this regyon". And now to return to our Author, from this long, but necessary, digression.

LELAND, worthy of a better fate, dying, as is said above, on the 18th day of April, 1552, was buried in the parish of St. Michael le querne^{*} in London, aforementioned: This church then stood on the west end of Cheapside, near Sr. Paul's cathedral, and was totally destroyed in the general conflagration of the city, A. D. 1666. On the new plan of the city, on this great disaster, this church was not rebuilt, but the parish was united to Sr. Vedast's,

F

Foster-

^{*} Bale, *infra*.

^{*} *St. Michael le querne*] From the singularity of this name, it is thought proper to note, that this church in antient records is called St. Michael ad bladum, i. e. corne, by reason at the time the church was founded, here was a corne or kerne^o market, corruptly called le querne. This corruption of speech continued, and in future became the common distinction of the parish.—*Farther*; on the mention of this parish, to obviate a seeming impropriety in the former part of this life, it is remarked, that the search mentioned *pag. 1. note b*, to be made in the register of this parish of St. Michael, was not so much in respect to LELAND's birth, for no parish registers were kept so early; but rather to learn if any information might be gained of the family at any time residing in that parish.

^o *Kerne*] An old English word signifying a Corn Mill or ripened corn. *Johnson's Dictionary*.

Forster-lane, in the neighbourhood; a conduit of water was erected on the spot where the church stood; and on enquiry it appears, that the east end of Pater Noster-row, was the cimeterey of the old church. This conduit has of late been taken down for the better enlargement of this high-street of the city¹.

Mr. Stowe, in his survey of London, mentions a monument of JOHN LELAND in this parish Church of St. Michael. That a monument was erected in that Church to his memory is not doubted. Pitsæus gives² the following copy of verses as affixed thereon.

*Quantum Rhenano debet Germania docto,
Tantum debebit terra Britanna miki.
Ille suæ gentis ritus et nomina prisca
Æstivo fecit lucidiora die.
Ipse antiquarum rerum quoq; magnus amator,
Ornabo patriæ lumina clara meæ.
Quæ quum prodierint niveis inscripta tabellis,
Testes tum nostræ sedulitatis erunt.*

The said Pitts, in the place referred to, makes it a doubt whether these verses were made by LELAND himself,

¹ *High Street of the City*] *Cheapside*. The ancient market mentioned in the preceeding note, probably gave name to this neighbouring high street of the city; as Corn or other commodities were there sold *cheap*, or at a lower rate than customary.

² *De Scriptor. Angliæ*, p. 745. *Vide etiam Itinerary*, vol. 1.

himself, or by some friend in his name. Weaver^a says they were annexed to his monument, as he had it by tradition^w. The same industrious Author^a gives the following inscription on his grave-stone,

Here lieth interred the body of JOHN LELAND, or LEYLAND, Native of this honourable Citie of London, brought up in the Vniuersities of England and France, where he greatly profited in all good learning and languages: Keeper of the Libraries he was to King Henry the Eighth, in which Office he chiefly applied himselfe to the study of Antiquities; wherein he was so laborious and exquisite, that few, or none, either before or since, may bee with him compared: which will best appeare by his New-years gift to the said King Henry, wrtitten in Latine, and translated into English by his contemporarie companion John Bale, and by him intituled,

The laboryoufe journey and serche of JOHAN LEYLANDE for Englandes Antiquitees, given of him as a New-Yearess gift to Kynge Henry the Eyghte in the thirty seventh yeere of his Reygne.

By the tenour of this inscription, it has the appearance of being wrote by his friend Bale, who

F 2

was

^a *Vide* Funerall Monuments, p. 692.

^w These verses are printed in the *Encom.* among LELAND's other Poems, they were therefore most probably wrote by himself, and at his death placed (not wrote) by a friend on his monument.

^x *Ibid.*, p. 688. *Vide etiam Itinerary*, vol. 6.

was this year appointed to the see of Ossory in Ireland: But it certainly is matter of doubt (if it was truly copied) if it be not of later composition, as the orthography seems too modern for the age in which LELAND dyed. It is also observable that this Inscription on his grave-stone should not, according to the usual custom, give the date of his birth, or death. The latter indeed is sufficiently known and declared above; in respect to the former, if it be admitted that LELAND was born in the year 1506, which from many concurring circumstances is most probable, he must at his decease be in the forty-sixth year of his age.

Having now brought our Author to his grave by the most melancholy event to which human nature is subject, and at the period of time when the fruit of his worthy labours and industry was ripening into maturity, this section, or first part, cannot be better concluded than by the following verses of LELAND's, wherein he expresses the doubtful state of his health, and his purpose to prosecute his studies if life continued, or he be not prevented by sickness or other incident.

INSTAURATIO BRITANNICÆ ANTIQUITATIS,

Doſtorum genitrix facunda Britannia, vatem

Ne te pœniteat me celebrare tuum.

Nam mihi ſi vitæ paucos produxerit annos

Juppiter, et dederit prosperitate frui,

Quæ

*Quæ modo sunt crassis monumenta obducta tenebris,
Restituam Phæbo lucidiora tibi.*

Encomiis &c.

Mention would willingly be made here of the family of LELAND, but no traces that can be depended upon are to be met with at this distance of time: In the Heralds Office there is found an account of an antient family of this name in the county of Lancaster; different Bearings of arms of the same name occur also in other counties: From which of these families our Author was descended is uncertain, and not material. It is sufficient, that by his beneficial labours, and the singular qualifications of his mind, he raised to himself a name more honourable than lineal descent, and more lasting than brass or marble. There is to be observed one instance peculiar to our Author and his family, that there should be living at the same time three brothers all of the name of JOHN. The elder before mentioned, to whose care under his great misfortune he was committed by K. Edward, our Author himself, and

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[Occur also in other Counties] This account is supported by the kind information of Mr. Bigland Somerset Herald, who in answer to the Editor's enquiry writes, "I can find but one Family of LELAND with Arms and Pedigree, which is in an old visitation of Lancashire; it is true, that in the Alphabets of Arms, the name occurs three or four times with different Arms, but as these Alphabets refer to no Books of authority containing Pedigrees, there cannot any thing with certainty be deduced from them".

a younger Brother appears from a copy of verses in the *Encom.* addressed *Ad Johannem Fraterculum, insignem Medicum*².

POSTSCRIPT.

“The Editor being in possession of the following succinct and judicious account of our Author in MS. cannot but give it a place in the present publication, especially as it has not occurred to him to be any where in print”.

JOHN LELAND had his education in Christ's College Cambridge, he thence removed to Oxford, and afterwards went into foreign parts; being a man of great learning and indefatigable industry, on his return, he was employed by K. Henry VIII. to search into the libraries, and collect the Antiquities of religious-houses, at such time as they lay under fear of suppression; which work he performed with more than ordinary diligence, so was he encouraged thereunto by a very liberal exhibition, which he received annually from the said King; but the King being dead, the lamp of his life became destitute of the oyl which fed it, and after it had been in a languishing condition, was unfortunately extinguished in 1552. Unfortunately, in regard that he died distracted to the
great

² This singular circumstance might arise from a regard to the elder John Leland, who lived at Oxford, a learned Grammarian of the preceeding Age, and probably the common Ancestor of our Author and his Brethren. *Vide supra*, pag. 2.

at grief of all that knew him, and the no small
row of many who never saw him, but only in his
nful and laborious writings; which writings being
part by him presented to King Henry, many came
erwards into the power of Sir J. Cheeke, tutor,
d secretary for the latin tongue to K. Edward; and
ough collected principally for the use of the Crown,
: on the death of the young King his tutor kept
em to himself as long as he lived, and left them on
: death to Henry his eldest son, secretary to the
uncil established at York for the northern parts.
om Cheeke, but not without some intermediate
veyance, four of them came into the possession
William Burton of Leicestershire, who having
ved his turn of them as well as he could, in
: description of that County, bestowed them as a
st choice rarity upon Oxford Library, where the
iginals still remain. Out of this treasury, while it
nained in the hands of Cheeke, the learned Cam-
n, was supplied with much excellent matter to-
rd his making up his description of the Isles of
itain, but not without all due acknowledgments
his benefactor, whom he frequently citeth, and
ry highly commendeth for his pains and industry.



SECTION. II.

A farther account of LELAND, his Character and Writings.

NOTWITHSTANDING LELAND was esteem-
ed a man of sound judgment and great abili-
ties, A. Wood^a says "he was charged with vain-
glory and self-conceit, by Polydore Vergil, J. Caius,
and others. As neither Author is referred to, it is
not thought necessary to search into the writings of
Polydore, after a point of so little consequence. The
learned Caius is of greater credit, who speaking of
our Author^b says, *Quamvis erat homo doctus atq; dili-
gens, erat tamen in gloriam suam nimis effusus, et plane
Mævius aut Suffenus, tantæq; fidei quantum fecit aut
ratio aut auctoritas.*

It is no wonder LELAND was not free from cen-
sure, his renouncing popery, and as it is said^c "his
departure from the antient religion", were sufficient
reasons to gain him many enemies, in that age of
bigotted sentiment. The distinguished favour of
his Prince, and his singular appointment to a Post
disagreeable to many, could not but produce ill-will
and envy in others; without doubt also, in the exe-
cution

^a Athen. Oxon. *ad locum.*

^b *Vide* Antiquit. Cantab. Academ. Lond. 1568, 12mo. lib. 1.
p. 36. 40.

^c Wood *ut supra.*

cution of his office, he met with different tempers, and men bred up in cloysters, were not the most favourable to his visits, or the purport of this new commission. In a situation thus critical, great prudence and caution were requisite, but he might, on frequent occasions, find it necessary to exert himself with an air of authority, expressive of the importance of the royal appointment: This enforced exertion of power could not fail to raise a prejudice against him from the ill-affected to an enquiry into their archives and antient records. They, without doubt, were ready to do him every unkind office; and if they could not obstruct the royal commission, were lavish in their censure and enmity to the Commissioner. Farther, In respect to the above charge, it may be also remarked that the learned Caius^d himself was strongly attached to the

G

Popish

^d Dr. J. Caius was an eminent Physician of the sixteenth century, he published *De Canibus Britannicis*¹, *De Pronunciatione Græc. et Lat. lingue*, *De Antiquitate Cantabrigiensi Academia*, and other esteemed Works, in the Latin tongue: He also published a volume of medical works, under the title of *Joannis Caii Britanni Opera aliquot et Versones, partim jam nata, partim recognita atque aucta*. Lovan. 1556. 8vo.². This Edition is not mentioned, in the best accounts of this Author's Writings³, as a volume of these medical Works, but many of the Tracts it contains, are given as distinct publications at
the

¹ Hunc Tractatum de canibus cum aliis Autoris opusculis edid. S. Jebb M. D. Lond. 1729. 8vo.

² Penes Editorem.

³ Tanner's Biblioth. *ut supra*, &c.

Popish religion, which LELAND had forsaken, *Religioni pontificiæ addictus erat**; and even in great minds it

the same place and year; some are omitted, and others are found to be erroneous, and differ from what appears in the volume itself. To rectify these mistaken accounts in future is the business of the present note, which tho' it be full long, and may be thought not so immediately connected with the present publication, will not, it is hoped, be thought improperly introduced on the mention of this distinguished Writer, and most respectable Founder of a College of his name in the University of Cambridge. The Contents of this volume are,

I. JOANNIS CAII,

De medendi methodo, libri duo, ab ipso Auctore recogniti atq; aucti. Dedicat. Viro consulari D. Joanni Masoni, Equiti Aurato, et apud Cæsaream Majestatem Legato. Lond. 8. Cal. Febr. 1556.

De Ephemera Britannica, liber unus, non ante editus. Dedicat. Dom. Anton. Perrenoto Atrabatenfi Episcopo.

II. GALENI, Caio Interprete,

De libris suis Liber unus. Dedicat. Reverendo Ciceslrensi. Praesuli Georgio Deio.

De ordine suorum librorum liber unus.

De ratione vitæ, secundum Hippocratem in morbis acutis, liber unus, non ante editus.

De placitis Hippocratis & Platonis, liber primus.

To this Edition is prefixed a Print of Dr. Caius, accurately cutt in wood, with a large beard according to the custom of the age*.

* Tanner Biblioth. ut supra.

* Mr. Granger in his Biographical History of England p. 122. does not mention this Effigy of Caius among other Cutts in wood. Of this antient ornament of the Face, see *ibid.* p. 125.

it has been found, that a difference in religious sentiment, and the exertion of like abilities have been productive of jealousy and prejudice, in the most learned contemporaries.

The writings of LELAND, both in verse and prose, speak for themselves, they best shew how far the charge of Mævius is supported; and, whatever ill-treatment he received, free him from casting censure on others; unless, nothing moved at their enmity, from a singular disposition and superiority of mind, he disregarded their ill-will, for PISCUS^f says, *Odium in odio habuit.*

It must not pass unnoticed, that his Commentator^g also observes "there be dyverse whyche (by report of hys enemyes, as Polydore Vergyle, and others,) saye, that he wolde neuer have set fourth, suche thynges as he promysed, affirmynge hym to be a vaynegloryouse personne, whyche woulde promyse more than euer he was able or intended to perfourme". On which Bale^h remarks, "I muche do feare it that he was vanegloryouse, and that he had a poetycall wyte, which I lamente, for I judge it one of the chefest thynges, that caused hym to fall besydes his ryghte dycernynges". LELAND certainly was of an exalted genius, and lively imagination, probably beyond what the strength of his constitution would bear, in the double capacity

^f De Scriptor. ut *supra*.

^g Bale's Preface, *infra*.

^h *Ibid.*

capacity of assiduous labour, and poetic composition: but his misfortune is before better accounted for; and the vain-glory here mentioned by his friend, was not a boast of self-conceit or preeminence before others in private life, but the high soarings of his Muse, which he fears affected him; In this he might claim preheminance, and had no equal of the age in latin versification; but in his private station, the same friendly writer, who knew him well, elsewhere clears him from vain-glory, and says *scio te esse modestissimum hominem*¹. The learned Dr. Smith², before mentioned, also gives the following judgment of our Author, and his great designs, “*Vir minime vanus, et omni procul ostentatione profitetur, se multa & magna—quæ infinitam illius industriam, solertiamq; et excelsæ mentis, ad maxima quæq; aspirantis, præclarissimas cogitationes conatusq; abunde testantur, moliri*. This writer without any vanity or ostentation professes, that he has in hand many, and great undertakings, which abundantly prove his very great industry and diligence, and the excellent thoughts and attempts of his lofty and aspiring mind.”

Between LELAND, and Polydore Vergil, there seems to have been no good understanding. Polydore was an Italian, sent into England the beginning of the sixteenth century, by Alexander VI. to collect the annual tribute at that time paid to the Pope, called Peter-pence, “he did not want
genius

¹ Epist. ad Leland. *infra*.

² Præfat. ad cl. Camdoni vitam, p. 29.

genius or learning"¹, and so far recommended himself to the nation in general, that he was made Archdeacon of Wells, A. D. 1507^m. He wrote the history of England, at the desire of K. Henry VIII. This history is said to be injurious to the nation, and faulty in many respects"; and the above mentioned learned J. Caius says° "it was certainly true, that to prevent a discovery of the many errors of his history, Polydore collected and burnt a greater number of antient histories and manuscripts than would have filled, and loaded a waggon". An Act so flagitious and destructive to religion and learning, could not but raise the just indignation of our Author, whose great zeal, on the contrary, was to

¹ Bayle's Diction. *in voce*.

° Le Neve's Fasti Eccles. Anglic.

• Polydorus, ut homo Italus, in rebus nostris hospes, et neque in republica versatus, nec magni alioqui, vel judicii, vel ingenii, pauca ex multis delibans, et falsa plerumque pro veris amplexus, historiam nobis reliquit, cum cætera mendosam, tum exiliter sanè, et jejune conscriptam. *Cl. D. Henr. Savilii Præfat. ad Rerum Anglicar. Scriptores.*

Iterum, *De Eodem*, Nominis Britannici gloriam non solum obfuscare, sed etiam Britannos ipsos mendacissimis suis calumniis infamare totis viribus conatur, *Hymph. Lloyd in Descript. Angliæ.*—Vide etiam *Wood Hist. & Antiq. Oxon.* 1. 36.

• Ne aliquando intelligerentur errores, fama percrebuit, atque etiam cognitum et compertum certò est, tot hîstóricos nostros vetustos et manuscriptos immani scelere igni commendasse, quotne plaustrum quidem posset capere atq; sustinere. *I. Caius de Antiq. Cantab. Academ. lib. 1.*⁵

⁵ Vide etiam Fuller's Church History, lib. v. p. 198.

to preserve these venerable monuments of national history. It must therefore be allowed a striking evidence of a candid and liberal mind in LELAND, that notwithstanding he held in abhorrence so atrocious a deed, and was Polydore's severest enemy, "he acknowledged him to be the most accomplished writer for elegance and clearness of style that the age afforded", tho' he gained no credit as an historian¹.

By these instances of candour and liberality, the charge of vain-glory must be considered as the sudden flights (as Bale above observes) of a poetical wit, of a mind intoxicated with the waters of Helicon, the common attendant on the Muses. In
our

¹ *Vide* Bp. Nicholson's English Historical Library. *Etiam* Lelandi Comment. in Cygneam Cant. *voce* Isis. *Itinerary* vol. ix.

² *Gained no credit as an historian.*] Among other falsifications of English History, Polydore Vergil attacked Jeffrey of Monmouth's history of Prince Arthur. LELAND vindicates the authority of this ancient British writer, under the title of *Affertio inchyssimi Arturii, Regis Britannicæ*, published Lond. 1544. Mr. Hearne has prefixed *Johannis Lelandi Antiquarii Codrus, sive Laus et Defensio Gallofridi Arturii Monumetensis contra Polydorum Vergilium.*—De Codro (i. e. P. V.) Lelandus, "Forſitan aliquis dixerit, Quis hic eſt Codrus! Huic ego hominem depingere non gravabor: Eſt peregrinus, et hoſpes glorioſus ſimul ac curioſus, ut qui ſua jaſtet, noſtra autem audita potius quam intellecta pro arbitrio tractet".—*Hiſtoriam majori confidentia quam rerum cognitione aut lectione inchoavit et conſummavit*". *Collectan.* vol. v.

our days, a poet' of the first rate says of himself, "I confess there was a time I was in love with myself, and when I had made an epic poem, and panegyrics on all the Princes of Europe, I thought myself the greatest genius that ever was". This may, in like manner, be construed vain-glory and self-conceit, by the prejudiced, to the great merit and fame of this eminent writer of the present age.

Besides his poetic flights, one instance indeed is to be met with, where our Author answers to a charge on his veracity with great sharpness of expression, and may be thought to speak of himself with an air of superiority and boasting. This passage, which relates also to that antient structure London Bridge, at present the subject of public attention, will be referred to in a note¹. And in respect to L E L A N D, it appears from what has been observed in the foregoing pages, and the ample *Testimonia* that follow, that he was an extraordinary person, beyond the common custom of the age: He was not only a "diligent searcher into Antiquity himself, but a favourer and lover of all that applied themselves to that study: He was esteemed by the generality of scholars of his time an excellent Orator and Poet, learned in the Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, British, Saxon, Welch, and
Scotish

¹ Pope's Preface to his Works.

² *Vide* Commentar. in Cygneam cantionem, voce *Pontifices*. Itinerary, vol. 9. p. 92.

Scotish¹ languages", infomuch that it may be truly said he was, as is observed before, not only the Father of English Antiquity", but Nature's great gift, the honour and boast of his country, *illustre totius Britanniae lumen*". With these singular qualifications, without doubt he had a quick sense of his own merit and sufficiency, and that the demeanour and management of himself was more fitted to the greatness of his mind, than his private station.

It is most extraordinary and cannot be passed by unnoticed, after what is observed above, and the general concurrence of ages, that the learned Dr. Smith, whom we have before quoted to our Author's commendation, should charge LELAND with want of judgment, and the knowledge of languages², and could not give due commendation also to Camden, but

¹ Wood's *Athenæ*.—*Iterum*, "Communi eruditorum suffragio Lelandus orator facundus, poeta elegans, antiquarius curiosus, atq; in linguis Græca, Latina, Gallica, Italica, Hispanica, Britannica, Saxonica, Wallica et Scotica maxime versatus inclauit". *Tanner Biblioth. supra*.

² "He (LELAND) was the first that turned the eyes of the kingdom upon that part of learning, and let it be said, to his immortal honour, what he did was faithful, what he designed was glorious". *Gibson's Life of Camden, prefixed to the Britannia*.

³ *Tanner ut supra*.—*Iterum* "Non solum urbis Londinensis, verum etiam totius Britanniae lumen, decus, et ornamentum singulare". *Pitæus ut supra*.

⁴ Ille (Camdenus) longe ante vivos Lelandi codices, melioribus subsidiis, ne dicam acriori judicio, & linguarum peritiâ, quâ eguit Lelandus, ad idem opus adornandum instructus. *Prefat ad Camdeni vitam, ut supra, p. 30.*

but at the expence of his great predecessor in the Antiquities of his Country, to whom he, at the same time says, Camden himself acknowledges great obligation and assistance¹. Dr. Smith observes more justly, that LELAND's MSS. were confused, incoherent, digested in no order, that they want polishing, and are a mere inanimate body². Bp. Nicholson also, after honourable mention of our Author³, which will be inserted hereafter in the *Testimonia*, speaks but slightly of LELAND's papers, and says "they are dry and sapless". The learned Bishop also flings out some reflections that seem pointed more at Mr. Hearne^b than LELAND, whose industry he in the same place commends, and says, "he was an ornament to K. Henry's reign". LELAND's collections were always known to be *labores incepti*, begun not completed. In that light he mentions them himself, in his address to Archbishop Cranmer^c, intreating the favour of that Prelate's protection of his indigested papers. In this imperfect state they have been

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deemed

¹ Collectanea hæc (id est MSS. Lelandi) se vidisse sponte fassus est Camdenus, e quorum lectione, si quid opis inde sibi accrevisset, illud gratus agnovit. *Smith Præfat.* ut supra.

² Non irritabo Lelandi manes si dixerò totum opus, mire confusum, distractum, nulloq; ordine digestum, limam ubique desiderare, et tanquam corpus exsuccum, exsanguè, animaq; destitutum proflare. *Ibid.* ³ English Historical Library.

^b Dr. Nicholson and Mr. Hearne had different sentiments, both in respect to the religious and civil Establishment of public affairs, when they published their respective Works.

^c *Supra*, pag. 23.

deemed a national treasure, and the ground-work of the Histories and Antiquities that have been since published; "they have always been consulted by our best Antiquaries", and their authority is looked upon and cited as equal if not superior to any, in points that concern the subject of Antiquity". That LELAND lived not to work his own Mine, and to raise the building on his own foundation, has been constant matter of concern. On his misfortune, his papers became the object of preservation; "the heavenly Father graunt the conservation of them says^a Bale". They were preserved by royal order, tho' by succeeding events they became scattered and dispersed abroad, as is before noted. Many detained, or secreted for private use, in a course of years no doubt were lost, and others that were preserved, were not free from damage^c by the common accidents of time: "Pity it is, says Fuller", LELAND's worthy collections were never made

^a *Vide* Hearne's Pref. to the *Itiner.* vol. 1.

^b *Commentary* infra.—*Again*, "May his Works come to light. —Blessed be that man, which shall set the worthy work abroad, and contrary-wise cursed be he for ever and ever that shall in spyght of this nacyon seek thereof the Jestruccon". *Ibid.*

^c *Not free from damage*] Mr. Hearne observes they had taken wet, and suffered greatly by the accident of time and frequent removal; and that it was with difficulty some passages were made out, being remarks and notes only to be improved by him (LELAND) afterwards: But I got over all these difficulties, and was able, tho' not without trouble, to transcribe and account for even the hardest passages. *Itinerary*, vol. 1.

^d *Church History* l. 6. pag. 339.

made public: and some justly to be praised in preserving them, may as justly be taxed for envy in ingrossing such monuments of Antiquity". The most intelligent and best acquainted in these studies have constantly joined in the wish that these national MSS. might not rest in their silent depositaries, but be brought forth for public use and benefit.

The learned Dr. Tanner, Bishop of St. Asaph, had once formed a plan for publishing LELAND's papers, but, diverted by other studies of national Antiquity, the design was dropt^b. The trouble of the undertaking was evident, the execution doubtful: In this state they continued the desire, rather than the expectation, of the public. At length the arduous task was undertaken by the late Mr. Thomas Hearne of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. Animated with LELAND's spirit and love of Antiquity, he triumphed over every difficulty, and after more than a century and a half had passed, collated and published these valuable remains of our Author, with the most scrupulous exactness and accuracy^c. The industrious Editor (whose life makes

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^b Anno MDCXCIII. Schema editionis omnium Johannis Lelandi operum divulgavit; quod tamen propositum nunquam ad finem perduxit. deinde anno MDCXCV *Notitiam Monasticam* publici juris fecit. *Præfat. ad cl. Tanneri Biblioth. Britann. &c.* p. 12

^c "I have followed LELAND's original with the greatest fidelity.

a subsequent part of these volumes) at the same time declaring "he looked upon it to be one of the greatest happinesses of his life, that by publishing and preserving Mr. LELAND's *Itinerary*, he had been able to do honour to the learned Author, and service to the common good of learning".

AFTER this general account of our Author and his papers, it is proper to make more particular mention of his Writings, both in print and MS. The several Authors who are so frequently mentioned in the foregoing pages, Bale, Pitts, A. Wood and others, give each a catalogue of LELAND's collections. Bp. Tanner has of late given a like catalogue more perfect and enlarged. This account therefore is here the rather followed, and what additions have since become necessary are inserted.

LELAND'S WRITINGS, printed and MS.

NÆNIÆ in mortem Thomæ Viati equitis incomparabilis. Lond. 1542. 4to. et cura Th. Hearne in *Itiner.* vol. 11. Oxon. 1711, 1745, 1770.

Genetbliacon illustrissimi Eadverdi principis Cambriæ, ducis Coriniæ, & comitis Palatini. Lond. 1543. 4to. Et cum notis Th. Hearne *Itiner.* vol. 1x. Oxon. 1712, 1745, 1770.

Syllabus

fidelity.—I take it to be the most satisfactory way to follow such sort of originals with all possible exactness". *Hearne's Preface to the Itinerary* vol. 1.

^a *Ibid.* Preface, vol. 1x.

Syllabus et Interpretatio antiquarum dictionum, quæ passim per libellum, lectori occurrunt, ibid.

Affertio inclutis. Arturii regis Britannicæ, Lond. 1544 4to. et cura Th. Hearne, una cum Lelandi Coarus, sive laus & defensio Gallofridi Arturii Monumentensis contra Polydorum Vergilium. Collect. Oxon. 1715. Lond. 1770.

Elenchus antiquorum nominum. Ibid.

Nænia in mortem splendidissimi equitis Henrici Duddelegi Somarigani, Insulani, Verovicani. Lond. 8vo. 1545. et a Th. Hearne in Rossi Warwic. Historia. Oxon. 1715, 1745. iterum in Itiner. vol. 11. edit. Oxon. 1770.

Bononia Gallo-mastix in laudem felicissimi victoris Henrici VIII. Anglici, Francici, Scotici, Hibernici, Carmen elegiac. Lond. 1545. 4to. et a Th. Hearne, Collect. Oxon. 1715. Lond. 1770.

ΚΥΚΝΕΙΟΝ ΑΕΜΑ. Cygnea Cantio. Lond. 1545. 4to. 1558. 12mo. et cum notis Th. Hearne, Itiner. vol. 1x. Oxon. 1712. 1745, 1770.

Commentarii in Cygneam Cansionem indices Britannicæ antiquitatis locupletissimi. Ibid.

ΕΓΚΩΜΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΙΡΗΝΗΣ, Laudatio pacis, Lond. 1546. 4to. et a Th. Hearne, Collect. Oxon. 1715. Lond. 1770.

Strena Henrico octavo oblata. A New-years gyfte geven to K. Henry VIII. in the 37th. yeare of hys raygne, Lond. 1546. 4to. iterum cum commentar. & annotationibus Joan. Bale, Lond. 1549 8vo.¹ Extat. absque Balei commentar. a Th. Hearne in Itiner.

¹ Bp. Tanner in this place says, the first Edition of
LELAND'S

Itiner. vol. 1. Oxon. 1770. 1745, 1770. *Etiam et in Rodolph Brooke* Discovery of errors, &c. *Et in Weever* Funeral Monuments, p. 688.

Principum ac illustrium aliquot et eruditorum in Anglia virorum, Encomia, Trophæa, Genethliaca et Epitbalmia. a Th. Newton, *Cestres* edit. Lond. 1589. 4to. *Quibus accessere ejusdem Newtoni Encomia.* Iterum a Th. Hearne in *Collect.* Oxon. 1715. Lond. 1770.

Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis, edidit Ant. Hall, Oxon. 1709. 2 tom. 8vo.^m

An Itinerary throughout most part of England and Wales, *edit.* a Th. Hearne, Oxon. 1710. *seq. annis*

LELAND's New-years gyft was printed in the Year' 1549. and again *ex Editione Job. Balei*, Lond. 1599 This is a mistake in both instances; the first Edition was printed in the year 1546. The Edition of Bale, with his Commentaries or Declarations, and a *Regyfre of the Names of Englysh Wryters, &c.* was published in the year 1549, not 1599. The learned Bishop was led into this error by too closely following the *Catalogus Biblioth. Bodleianæ*, edit. Oxon. This Edition of Bale's, through the oversight of the Editor, or the Press, is there said to be printed in the year 1599 but the copy referred to is of the above date 1549, and no subsequent Edition was printed in 1599, before which time Bale was dead.—*This New-years gyft, with Bale's Commentary compleat (as is before mentioned) makes part of the present Volume.*

^m Hoc opus magna diligentia, cura et labore congeffimus, atq; adeo in tomos quatuor digeffimus, ne Britanniz nostræ, (*fic orig.*) fama tot eruditorum et elegantium Scriptorum deperiret. *Leland ipse in Comment. ad Cygneam Cant. voce Hunfridus.* *Itinerar.* vol. 1x. p. 72.

The Life of LELAND. 55

annis. 9 vols. 8vo. *Editio altera*, Ibid. 1745.
iterumq; aucta, ibid. 1770.*

Collectanea de rebus Britannicis. edid. Th Hearn, 6 vol. 8vo. Oxon. 1715. iterum, Lond. 1770.°

Codrus, sive laus & defensio Gallofridi Arturii Monumetensis, cum Assertionem inchyssimi Arturii, regis &c. supra.

Collectanea de Britannia, ejusq; populis et moribus, desumpta ex antiquis et recentioribus Autoribus. MS. Cotton. Julius C. 6.

A Record of ancient hystories, in Latin *Gesta Romanorum*, autore (ut supponitur) Joanne^r Lelando.

King Henry VIII's declaration of war against the Scots.[†]

The life of Fulke Fitz-Warren, collected by JOHN LELAND.[†]

Tetraf-

* To these Editions of the *Itinerary*, printed at Oxford, are added many detached Peices on various subjects of Literature, not elsewhere printed. *Vide Appendix*, N°. vi. These Treatises of Literature are much improved by Mr. Hearne in the last Edition of the *Itinerary*, 1770.

• To this Edition Lond. 1770. *Accedunt varia de rebus Anglicanis Opuscula nunc primum edita.*

† Translated by R. Robinson, perused, corrected and bettered, Lond. 12mo. 1577. Sexies impress. usque ad ann. 1601.

‡ *Vide Craigii Scotland's Sovereignty asserted.* p. 9.

§ "I have sent my lord Carew *The Life of Fulke Fitz-Warren*, collected by JOHN LELAND, which I promised his Lordship at my last being at London". D. Henr. Bourchier Camdeno. *Vide Camdeni Epist. a Tb. Smith*, p. 218. This Life of Lord Fitz-Warren is, probably lost among other of LELAND's Papers.

*Tetrafticbon Jobannis Lelandi de Mona insula.**

Tetrafticbon Lelandi in Heſtorem Boëtbium.†

*Dialogus cui titulus Antiphilarchia. Interlocutores
Pbilalethes et Tranotes. Cap. 45.‡*

Moriades, five, Cbaritæa corona.¶

Ex Baleo & Pitfæo.

Sales & jocos, lib. 1.

In declamationes Quinſtiliani, lib. 1.

Panegyricon ad Cardinalem, lib. 1.

In coronatione Annæ, lib. 1.

Epigrammata quædam, lib. 11.

Funebre carmen, lib. 1.

Commentarius in Martialem, lib. 1.

Errores ex Polydoro, lib. 1.

Ex Heſtore Boëtbio lib. 1.

De titulo regis ad Scotiam, lib. 1.

Diſtionarium Britannico-Latinum, lib. 1.

Pygmeomachiam, lib. 1.

Ad Annam Clivenſem, lib. 1.

De pontificibus Brytanniæ, lib. 1.‡

Pro pace inter Papam & Cæſarem, lib. 1.

De insulis Britannia.† lib. 6.

De

* *Vide* Ortelii Theatrum orbis terrarum. *Amst.* 1592. fol. p. 13.

† *Vide* Humph. Lluidi Epist. de Mona, *in fine*.

‡ *In* MSS. Norwic. *More* 58.

¶ Librum hujus tituli Lelando adſcribit Weever *Funeral Monuments*, p. 507. Tanner *ut ſupra*—Carmen, non librum, conſtat, *Vide* Collect. vol. v. p. 132.

‡ *Vide* Comment. in Cygneam Cant. voce *Ant. Beccus*.

† *Vide* Ibid. vocibus *Portunia & Veſta*.

De imperio Anglorum in Scotos, lib. 1.

De nobilitate Britannica lib. III.²

Vita Sigeberti regis, lib. 1.³

De Academiis Britannicis, lib. 1.^b

De origine & incremento in Britannia literarum, lib. 1.^c

Antipilarchia in Pigbium, lib. 1.^d

Besides the several writings of LELAND here enumerated, he declares to King Henry, in his New-years gift, that he had ready prepared a large work intituled *De Antiquitate Britannica, sive, Historia Civilis*^e. It also appears he had made large collections towards the Antiquities of London.

*Nulli nota magis domus est sua, quam mihi certe
Omnia Londini^f sunt Monumenta mei.*

I

These

^a Opus quod scripturus sum & editurus. *Leland. Comment. in Cygn. Cant.* voce *Mons dives*.

^b Balæus adfirmat scripsisse Lelandum librum peculiarem de *Vita Sigeberti*; cum mihi plane constat, hanc unicam esse Sigeberti vitam Lelandianam quæ a nobis nunc primum edita est. *Anth. Hall.* in editione *Comment. de Scriptor. Britannicis a Joan. Lelando.* edit. *Oxon.* 1709.

^c Opusculum quod sum propediem editurus. *Leland. Cygn. Cant.* voce *Granta*. ^e *Ibid.* voce *Isidis Vadum*.

^d Bp. Tanner recounts some smaller pieces (chiefly MSS.) said to be wrote by LELAND. Vide *Biblioth. Britann. &c.* ad loc.

^e This worke I intende to divide yn to so many bookes as there be Sheres yn Englande, and yn Wales, so that I esteeme that this volume wille enclude a fiftie bookes. Vide New-years Gyfte.—*Hujus præclari operis sæpius meminit Lelandus in libr. de Scriptor. Britann. Ant. Hall. ut supra.*

^f Vide Itinerary vol. ix. p. 92.—Dolendum est sane Auctoris Collectanea de Londino periisse. *Ibid.* not.

These large collections of national history have been long since lost to the public. In like manner has perished also the *Quadrate Table* on silver, and *Description of England*, which he, in the same place, mentions to be published in twelve months. The use Mr. Stow made of the latter collection of the above papers is before remarked^a; and Mr. Bagford^b observes "that they were the foundation and descriptive part of the Survey of London, set forth by that industrious Editor". The former large work *De Antiquitate Britann. or, Historia Civilis*, gave rise to some disquisitions which will be mentioned hereafter; it shall suffice for the present to insert here the following verses of our Author, respecting the fate of his writings.

POSTERITATIS AMOR DUBIUS.

*Posteritatis amor mihi perblanditur, & ultro
Promittit libris secula multa meis.
At non tam facile est oculato imponere, nosco
Quam non sim tali dignus honore frui.
Græcia magniloquos vates desiderat ipsa,
Roma suos etiam disperiisse dolet.
Exemplis quum sim claris edoctus ab istis,
Quî sperem Musas vivere posse meas?
Certe mi sat erit præsentî scribere sæclo,
Auribus & patriæ complacuisse meæ.*

Racem.

This

^a Pag. 29.

^b Letter to Mr. Hearne, *Collection*, vol. 1.

This catalogue of LELAND's Writings cannot be more properly ended than by the following remark of Bale in his Commentary on the New-years Gift. "SE what worthy travayle this learned man hath taken here, for the many folde commodytees of hys naturall contrey, as a naturall frynde to the same. Fyrst he perused the profytable monumentes of thys great nombre of olde wryters, and by the serche of them, his studyouse harte was enflamed to procede yet farther. For after he had redde them over, he toke upon hym a verye laboryouse journey over all the realme every waye, both by see, and by lande, by the space of vj. yeares that he might knowe the costes therof, as wele by practyse as by speculacyon, and therby geve instruccions to other. Marke herin his laboriouse and fruteful doinges, and ye shall fynde him no lesse profytable to us, in the descrypcion of this particular nacyon, than were *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Ptholome*, and other Geographers to their perusers, in the pycturinge out of the universall worlde. No smal dyscommodyte were it now to this lande, yf these his worthy labours should after any yll sort perishe. For out of them myght men of sondry occupienges fatch most wonderful knowledge for their necessary affayres every where. Consydre a multitude of thinges here named, yf all their specialtees were broughte fourth ones into lyght, as he hath collected them together, it woulde apere one of the greatest wonders, that ever yet was seane in this regyon".

SECTION III.

The Account of LELAND's Papers continued.

IT was early apparent that in the dispersed state of LELAND's papers they were the object of plagiarism: the first and principal charge of this kind was brought by Mr. Ralph Brooke, Yorke Herald¹, against the learned Mr. Camden, after the *Britannia* was a fourth time published, in the year 1594^k. In the conclusion of this work, Brooke addresses Mr. Camden in these words, "To the ende the worlde may knowe with whose plumes you have fethered your nest I have hereunto annexed a New-yeeres gyft to K. Henrie the eight by that worthy and learned Englishe Antiquarie maister JOHN LEYLAND, by which it may appeare vnto the indifferent reader, who was the first author and contriver of this late borne *Britannia*, either he whose name is cleane razed and blotted out, or you that have both taken the tytle and whole credite thereof to yourself". This charge is also alluded to in the following Verses, which Brooke published in the same volume.

LEY-

¹ *Vide* A Discoverie of certaine errovs in the much commended *Britannia*, Lond. 1599. Reprinted *ibid.* 1723, 4to.

^k The first Edition of the *Britannia* was published in Latin in the year 1586, 8vo.

LEYLAND's supposed Ghost.

*¶ M I deceau'd? or doth not Leyland's ghost,
Complayne of wrong sustayned after death;
Virgils Polidore accusd his host
e Thracian King for cruel breach of fayth,
d treasurs gaynd, by stopping of his breath?
Ab greedie Gardian that t'inioue his goods,
Didst plunge thy princelie Ward into the floods.
¶ I deceau'd? or doth not Leyland's spirit
mplaine with ghostes of English Notaries;
bom Polidor Virgil robd of merit,
rest of name, and sackt of Histories,
bile (wretch) he rauisht English Libraries?
Ab wicked Book-theefe whosoever did it:
Should one burne all, to get one single credit?
¶ I deceau'd? or doth not Leyland's spirit
ake hie and crye, for some Booke-treasure steliþ,
ffling his workes, and razing name and merit,
bereby are smothered a prince-giuen wealth,
learned wryters trauayle, witts and health:
All these he spent to doe his cuntrie pleasure:
Ob saue his name, the world may know this treasure.
am deceau'd, for Leyland's ghost doth rest
om plaints and cryes with soules of blessed men:
t Heauen and humane Lawes cannot digest
at such rare fruites of his laborious penn
me to be drowned in such a thankles Denn.
And therefore heauen and all humanitie doth sue,
That Leyland dead, may haue his titles due.*

These

Gibson^p undertake to remove the charge of plagiarism from Camden; but as this subject is foreign to the present writing, the reader, desirous of farther information, is referred to those learned Biographers, and will determine his sentiment according to his own judgment: It will be only observed here, that as both these eminent and worthy collectors of national history laboured in the same vineyard, no wonder they produced like fruit, and that similar mention of persons and places do occur in their respective works, without a charge of plagiarism; Bp. Gibson acknowledges^q Camden had seen LELAND's Itinerary, or journey thro' England, and says, "that he made use of it is plain, because he has told us so in several parts of his book"; sparingly with leave however, is LELAND mentioned in the *Britannia*', and his name scarce occurs in the descriptive

^p *Vide* Camdeni vitam, ut *supra*. Bp. Gibson's life of Camden prefixed to the *Britannia*. ^q *Ibid*.

^r A Wood says "Camden tho' now and then he doth mention his Author LELAND, yet he made considerable use of his collections in the composing of his *Britannia*". *Vide* Camden's Life, *Athen. Oxon.* ad loc.—It may properly be remarked farther, that references to LELAND are more frequent in Bp. Gibson's Edition of the *Britannia*, than in the work itself. This is owing to the Bishop's own Additions, and to the many interpolations, chiefly from LELAND's papers, made in a former translation, first published by Wm. Holland, A. D. 1611. These innovations the Bishop thought a liberty in no wise to be allowed, and therefore expunged them from
the

scriptive parts of the severall counties of the kingdom, in which our Author had chiefly travailed, and had ready, plenty of matter to publish^s; which "worke^t he intended to divide yn to so many bookes as their be Shires in England and Wales", as is before mentioned". LELAND's collections were the acknowledged ground-work of many of the most esteemed histories after his time; and certainly it had been greater cause of complaint, and more blame-worthy in the industrious Author of the Britannia, in the more early days, if he had overlooked, and not availed himself of, the like benefit of information from LELAND's papers, and every other assistance he could acquire, towards

the Author's Text, and inserted them as notes at the bottom of each Page, in his new translation, printed A. D. 1695. *Vide* Preface to the Britannia.

^s See The New-years Gift.

^t De Antiquitate Britannica, five, Historia Civilis, *Vide supra*, pag. 57.

^u *Vide Ibid. not.* — Besides this large work *de Antiquit. Britann.* Bp. Nicolson speaking of LELAND, says, "Among the many voluminous writings he left behind him, those that have relation to the description of England, are his *Itinerary*, and *Cyanea Cantio*. The latter is a poetical piece of flattery, or panegyrick on K. Henry, wherein the Author brings his Swan down the river Thames from Oxford to Greenwich, describing (as she passes along) all the Towns, Castles and places of note within her view: And the names of these being somewhat different from what former writers had usually given them; therefore, in a Commentary on this Poem, he brings in a great deal of the antient geography of this Island. *Historical Library*, ad loc.

towards the better perfecting his great and noble undertaking: Both Authors, therefore, may receive joint praise and commendation, and be held in honour for their respective labours in the service of their country, without dimunition of merit from the latter, however he might be benefited by the collected remains of the former.

How noble soever the design, and beneficial the publication, the works of these Authors have proved, Dr. Plot of the University of Oxford, and an eminent writer of the last century * observes, "that notwithstanding the commendable service done to the commonwealth of learning; first by the indefatigable travels of JOHN LELAND, and upon his foundation, a superstructure, added by Camden and others, he is perswaded considerable additions might be made concerning the history and antiquities of England". In the plenty of harvest the most diligent reaper leaves room for the industrious gleaner; the same in literature. Bp. Gibson (to omit other instances) could find large materials to add to the Britannia; and the many great and elaborate publications of late, in History, Antiquity, and every branch of Science, fully prove the mine is inexhaustible, and

K

the

* *Vide* An Account of an intended journey through England and Wales for the discovery of Antiquities and other curiosities, in an Epistle to the revd. Dr. John Fell Dean of Christ Church, Oxon. published from a MS. in the Bodleian Library, by Mr. Hearne in the *Itinerary*, vol. ii.

the more the vein is followed the ore increases; well therefore might Dr. Plot say, that on proper encouragement he would reassume the labours of these his great predecessors, and "take a journey through England and Wales, and did not doubt but a fair new building might be erected from what they had passed by". The ability and readiness of this eminent Philosopher and Antiquary to execute this new undertaking are unquestionable by the noble specimens he has given the publick, in his histories of Oxfordshire, Staffordshire, and other publications of natural history of the best esteem. The plan of this scheme, or intended journey, is set forth at large in the above epistle, to which the reader is referred: At what time this epistle was wrote to the revd. and truly eminent Dean of Christ Church, does not appear, it being without date, nor was the design prosecuted. Dr. Fell died A. D. 1686, Dr. Plot, 1696.

To conclude this chapter of our Antiquary and his writings, it is farther to be observed, that LELAND, amidst his great attention to the national antiquities, neglected not the duties of his profession; he applied himself to the study of the holy scriptures and the Fathers of the Church. These he diligently read over and compared with the antient copies; among others, he is said to have collated and prepared for the press an edition of

of *Tertullian* more correct than any before extant*.

It also appears that an ancient MS. of LELAND's has long remained in the Bodleian Library, unnoticed in any account of our Author yet published. This Tract is intituled,

**Certaine Questions wth Answers to the same,
concernynge the mystry of Maconrye.**

The original is said to be the hand-writing of K. Henry VI. and copied by LELAND by order of his highnes (K. Henry VIII.) If the authenticity of this ancient monument of literature remains unquestioned, it demands particular notice in the present publication, on account of the singularity of the subject, and no less from a due regard to the royal writer, and our Author, his transcriber, indefatigable in every part of literature: it will also be admitted, acknowledgment is due to the learned Mr. LOCKE, who, amidst the closest studies, and the most strict attention to human understanding,

* Non solum res patrias, sed etiam externas illustravit, et ab humanis ad divinas scientias processit, sacras enim scripturas diligenter legit, quas ut rectius intelligeret sanctos Ecclesie patres interpretes adhibuit, et in eo strenue laboravit, ut ex antiquis doctoribus aliqui correctius et castigatius in lucem emitterentur; inter ceteros curavit ut Tertollianus emendatius quam unquam prius, typis fuerit excusus. Pitæus *de Script. Britan.* ad loc. & infra.

ing, could unbend his mind in search of this ancient treatise, which he first brought from obscurity in the year 1696. This appears by his letter to a noble Lord, which, with the Treatise itself, will be here printed entire^b; together with the explanatory notes of that great and eminent philosopher.

^b *Vide* Appendix N^o vii.

S E C T.

SECTION IV.

LELANDI VITA,

Et de illo

TESTIMONIA,

Ex variis Auctoribus, tam antiquis quam neotericis.

Johannes Balceus *Centuriis. Cent. 8. fol. 671.*

JOannes Lelandus Antiquarius, inclytæ Londinensis urbis indigena, omnium, quos præterita ætate britannia nutrit, rerum suarum studiosissimus, patriam omnem exquisitissimis laboribus adornavit. Dejus ingenii & doctrinæ amplitudine non est quod Ædicam, quum opuscula plura, tam prosa quam carmine ab ipso feliciter edita, in omni disciplinarum genere Græcæ & Latine, atque in multis aliis linguis ruditissimum fuisse testentur. Sub Sylvio quodam Lutetiæ Parisiorum studuit : & alibi locorum, sub præceptoribus semper optimis. Antiquitatis Brytannicæ fervidus amator, ac diligentissimus perscrutator, cetera totius insulæ monumenta, magna ubique industria & cura perlustravit, ac quasi ex silice flammam disquisivit, ut ipsam illustraret. Incognita locorum & rerum ex nimia vetustate vocabula primaper antiquos ac fide dignos authores revocavit : & quo

quo facilius intelligerentur, tam originalibus quam nunc usitatis explicuit illa nominibus. Exoletos seu ab usu remotos, atque adeo in oblivione pene sepultos, Brytannicos authores, hic solus resuscitavit, ut dignam haberent ex splendidis factis & ipsi memoriam. Nihil præterea omisit, ex aliarum nationum scriptis aut linguis, quod ad natalis soli ornamentum quoquo modo faceret: quasi ad communem ejus tum commodum tum decorem fuerit natus. Composuit Lelandus adhuc adolescens, Musarum amore flagrans, plurima. Quod ex subita mentis deturbatione, cerebri vitio, furore, tristitia, vel alio quocunque immoderato animi affectu, in amentiam aut phrenesim inciderit, lugere certe debet, quisquis patriæ studium inter virtutes connumerat. Obiit Londini, vir (ut Sigismundus Gelenius scribit) feliciori valetudine dignus, anno salutis nostræ 1552. die 18. Aprilis, sub rege Eduuardo sexto.

G. Burtoni *Corollarium * Vitæ Johannis Lelandi.*

JOannes *Lelandus* cum, post multos annos in optimis studiis navatos in *Anglia* & partibus transmarinis, tam doctrinæ & eruditionis, quam religionis sinceræ testimonia edidisset, serenissimus rex *Henricus octavus* hæc sæpe & sedulo animadvertens, elegit hunc in numerum Scholarium, annuisque stipendiis donavit;
in

* Id est Additiones ad *Vitam Islandi Balcanam*, auctore *Guiljelmo Buriono, Lindliaco*; qui *Collectanea & Itinerarium Lelandiana* dono dedit *Bibliothecæ Bodliancæ*. Ant. Hall.

in collegio *Christi* in *Cantabrigia*, ubi bonis artibus operam dedit⁷; post *Oxonii* in collegio Omnium Animarum, ut accepi per *Thom. Allein Aulæ Glouc. Oxon.* Cumque inter cæteras naturæ animique insignes doctes ardentem fervorem, insitumque genium in scrutandis & indagandis antiquis, & arcanis observasset; ex speciali gratia & mero motu anno regni sui 25. anno 1533. diploma ei regium concessit, per quod liceret per omnia regna & ditiones suas spatari, & antiquitates omnes, scripta, recorda, archiva, & quæcunque monumenta notatu digna in singulis bibliothecis, collegiis, fodalitiis, claustris, cœnobiis, basilicis, monasteriis, aliisque locis quibuscunque diligenter & fideliter rimari & perscrutari. Mandato cujus propositum suscepit iter, & per spatium sex annorum per universas fere *Angliæ* partes non sine labore gravi & sumptibus maximis peregrinatus est: quo tempore, ut de se in epistola quadam, dicto regi *Henrico* scripta, ipsemet testatur: “nullum fuit per universum hoc regnum promontorium, portus vel sinus, flumen, rivus, fluxus aquarum, æstus, lacus, incurso undarum, palus, mons, vallis, planities, ericetum, foresta, saltus, sylva, civitas, municipium, burgum, castellum, oppidum, villa, pagus, collegium, cœnobium, abbatia, monasterium, ædes, manerium, prædium, vel locus aliquis notatu dignus, quem ille non vidit, & quæcunque ibidem observanda essent non annotavit.”

Quibus

⁷ *Vide* Sigeberti Anglorum regis vitam a Lelando, in lib. de Scriptor. Britann. ab A. Hall, edit. *Oxon.* 1709. pag. 82.

Quibus in locis & quam longe profectus est, hæc Collectanea satis demonstrabunt. Quæ omnia, sicut in animo plane esset, vellet analytice in partes suas distribuissè; primumque intendit in magna tabula chorographica totum regnum *Angliæ* una cum insulis adjacentibus delineasse, topographicamque descriptionem eidem inseruissè; & nomina antiqua, *Britannica, Romana, & Saxonica* modernis stationibus applicasse: post in 50 libris secundum numerum comitatum, singulas antiquitates, monumenta & historicas enarrationes descripsisse, demonstrando origines, ortus, incrementa & facta memoranda cujusslibet civitatis, castelli & oppidi in qualibet provincia; tunc descriptionem insularum *Britannicarum*, & ultimo tres libros nobilitatis *Anglicæ* adjunxisse. Quæ singula in epistola quadam eidem regi *Henrico* dedicata sic perficere promissit. Sed cum hoc rude chaos & pergrandis acervus digerendus & in ordinem methodicum redigendus esset, num vel sui diffidentia non perficiendi hæc magna quæ pollicitus est, laborans; vel terrore immensitatis tantæ & tam vastæ molis devictus, confuso & vitiato cerebro è potestate mentis suæ decidit, & phrenetica mania anno 1552. 6. Ed. (quod lugendum fane) expiravit. Quod cum regi *Edwardo* sexto innotuisset, (neque enim tanta viri delituit dignitas, utpote cui non multum antea Genethliacon ejus dedicasset) præcepit *Joanni Cbeke* militi, didascalo suo, ut illico bibliothecam ejus specularetur; & omnia ejus opera manuscripta ei referret:

referret : quæ omnia idem *Joannes Cbeke* mandato regis secum abduxit, & penes se retinuit. Post mortem domini *Cbeke* plurima eorum devenerunt ad honoratissimos *Willelmum Baronem Paget*, & *Willelmum Cecil*, Baronem de *Burgbley*, maritum sororis dicti *Joannis Cbeke*. Hæc tantum quatuor volumina in manus reverendissimi *Humfredi Purefey*, consanguinei mei, nuper de consilio illustrissimæ *Elizabethæ* reginæ in partibus Borealibus inciderunt ex dono dicti *Joannis Cbeke*, à cujus filio *Thoma Purefey* ego dono accepi 1612.

Joannes Pitæus de Scriptoribus Britann. Paris 1619.

JOannes Lelandus ad senioris differentiam junior appellatus, Londini natus, et ab annis pene teneris ad bonarum literarum studio nutritus, ita præclaras animi dotes et ingenium quod ei natura dederat præstantissimum, liberalibus primum artibus, deinde omnibus melioribus scientiis insigniter excoluit; ut successu temporis evaserit doctissimus, fueritq; tandem non solum urbis Londinensis, verum etiam totius Britanniae, lumen, decus & ornamentum singulare,—Accepta ab ipso rege honorata commissione et largo viatico A. D. 1534. totam Angliæ regionem peragrarè incepit; celebriorè quasque totius regni bibliothecas excussit; In qua peregrinatione, ut ipse in *Strena* fatetur, integrum sexennium posuit. Cum librorum lectione, locorum inspectionem ita acurate conferens, ut dili-

gens et perspicax hominis ingenium nihil melioris notæ fugere posset. supra qua re librum scripsit, & regi Strenæ loco obtulit.—Sic veterem patriæ gloriam suis scriptis renovavit, et quasi inter mortuam ex oblivionis sepulchro resuscitavit. Huic itaque industrio viro acceptam habemus multorum virorum gloriam conservatam, res gestas a vetustatis tenebris creptas, posteritati consecratas, &c.—Non solum res patrias sed etiam externas illustravit, et ab humanis ad divinas scientias processit. Sacras etiam scripturas diligenter legit, quas ut rectius intelligeret, sanctos Ecclesiæ patres interpretes adhibuit; et in eo strenuè laboravit ut ex antiquis doctoribus aliqui correctius & castigatius in lucem emitterentur. inter cæteros curavit, ut Tertullianus emendatius quam unquam prius, typis fuerit excusus.—Illud sane vehementer dolendum, quod hic vir præclarus, et optime de patria meritis, pontificiam deseruit religionem. *Quod multum deplorat Pittæus his verbis* “*Perfidorum suasionibus, et regis vel timore vel favore fuerit adductus, ut postremis fere vitæ suæ diebus in fide claudicare cæperit. qua labe facta sunt novissima hominis pejora prioribus. nam conscientiae remorsus felix illud ingenium tam infelicitè torisit, ut id penitus extinxerit; unâ videlicet cum fide labefactata labefactavit intellectum, et paulatim in delirium incidens, mortuus est amens*”.

Vita

* The conclusive part of this Extract is inserted, but cannot pass without a remark that it is erroneous in fact.

LELAND

Vita LELANDI ab Ant. Hall, in edit. de Scriptor.
Britann. Oxon. 1709.

JOhannes Lelandus, Antiquarius, natus est *Trenovanti*, principe *Britanniarum* civitate. De tempore ejus ortus non possum recte computare. conjectura tantum est, illum circiter annos postremos *Henrici*, ejus appellationis septimi, lucem adspexisse. Ab ipsis pueritiæ annis, animum erga litteras mire propensum semper habuit. Hanc bonam in puero indolem *Thomas Milo*, ingeniorum fautor eximius, (parentes enim in ipsa pæne infantia amiserat) exosculatus est, & illum *Guilielmo Lilio*, nobili *Trenovantum* grammatico, educandum docendumque tradidit. Præfuit is eo tempore scholæ ad sanum *Pauli*, quod *Londini* celeberrimum est, à *Johanne Coletto*, viro incomparabili, paulo ante erectæ; &, inter primos, nostræ gentis homines puritatem utriusque linguæ perdocuit.

II. Sed alia ætas alia poscebat studia, cum igitur per annos maturos licuit, *Grantam Girviorum*

L 2

rum

LELAND in the early part of his life renounced Popery: The insinuation of his motive to abjure the errors of that church, and the inference *Pitts* draws respecting LELAND's great misfortune are also disingenuous, of a forced construction, unsupported by any authority; they are therefore rather to be deemed the *dixit* of Prejudice, than of a candid Writer. Neither is this the only instance of the partiality and falsification of this Author in his Writings. *Vide Wood's Ath. Oxon.—Biograph. Britann. &c. ad locos.*

rum, felicitum ingeniorum altricem, studendi gratia, profectus est. Ibi, in collegio *Cbristi* nomini sacro, studio eloquentiæ & bonarum artium totus plane conflagrans, magnam ex assidua in litteris exercitatione gloriam sibi comparavit: tum præterea eadem opera omnes vñeres, lepores, delicias, ac postremo gratias linguæ *Lâtine* tam alte coimbibit, quam cuiquam vix credibile.

III. Cum vero per aliquot annos liberales artes apud *Grantanos* edidicisset, *Isidis Vadum*, antiquissima simul & famosissima totius insulæ nostræ *Academia*, illi præ oculis obversabatur. Possidebat illa eo tempore, atque adeo hodie possidet, ingentem antiquorum exemplarium vim, quorum erat indagator curiosissimus. Illuc igitur cum pervenisset, in collegio *Cbichelegano*, ut & loco ad studia opportuno, & bibliothecæ *Hunfridine* vicino, sedem sibi figendam esse statuit. Hac factum ratione plane optima, ut omne genus litteras in *Isidis* gymnasio, tanquam è pleno quodam scaturientis scientiæ fonte, ita hausit, ut variarum cognitione rerum contemporaneos suos omnes non modo æquaverit, verum etiam longo superaverit intervallo.

IV. Inter hæc viderat, ut erat judicio plane acerrimo, aliquid sibi deesse ad circulum eruditionis: nempe penitiorem *Græcæ* linguæ cognitionem. Quam ut plenius & purius hauriret, famosam *Parisiæ* Academiam, id quod ego ex equo

operibus colligo, petiit. Illic *Jacobo Fabro, ulenfi, Guiliemo Budeo, Gallorum* id temporis doctore, *Paulo Emilio, historiographo, Joanni Ruellio, coridis* interpreti & elegantissimis de *Natura* *vium* libris celeberrimo, aliis innotuit. Præter hos tamen *Francisco Silvio, Ambiano, rhetore & oratorio* clarissimo, familiarissime usus est.

. Domum tandem reversus, lingua *Græca, Latine, Italica Gallica, Hispanica* plenus, sacra Theologia munia suscepit, & invictissimo Regi *Henrico octavo* à facello factus, ita Principi erudito carus coepit, ut illum non modo bibliothecæ suæ fecit, verum etiam magnifico ANTIQUARIUM quoque liberalissime donavit. Unus est inter *Anglicæ* *læ* proceres, virorum eruditorum semper fœderis, qui ad tanti nominis fastigium conscendit:

—Habeat secum, servetque sepulchro.

I. Jamque clades infanda omnibus omnium alicuiusmodi cœnobiis imminebat. cum ecce *Leicester* regio diplomate munitus, atque amplo thesauro donatus, missus est, ut universas per totam *Angliam* bibliothecas perlustraret; forulos omnes excuteret; libros rarioreis & vetustioreis conquireret; materiam copiosam & divitem, patriis scriptis illustrandis aptam & idoneam, uniusmodi conquireret. Quod ille negotium non modo arduum suscepit; verum etiam per sexennium, aut

aut eo amplius, tam expedite, tam dextre executus est, ut rem fecerit, & Principi suo omnium gratissimam, & posteritati utilissimam. Nam plurima exemplaria vetustissima & rarissima in bibliothecam palatinam ejus opera translata; ingens Collectaneorum copia *Trenovantum* secum ducta. sed ibi, cum sex alios annos fere integros iis digerendis & perpoliendis infumserat, in phrenesin, qua certe de causa nescio, incidit; & quod omnibus patriæ amantibus deplorandum, diem obiit insanus supremam. Atque hæc fuit finis *Joannis Lelandi*, viri optimi atque eruditissimi, & vita longiori plane dignissimi.

VII. Si ad justam pervenisset senectutem, tantarum vigiliarum præmium dubio procul accepisset. Donaverat illum utcumque patronus ejus munificentissimus, *Henricus octavus*, Canonatu in ecclesia *Christo* sacra, quæ *Isidis* in *Vado* est; & altero in ecclesia *Severiana*: una cum aliis beneficiis, de quibus *Antonius Silvius* in *Athenis Oxoniensibus*.

VIII. Viros eruditos id ætatis plerisque omnes in *Cygnea Cantione* & *Epigrammatibus* candide collaudat. quorum pluribus, ut erat homo ad amicitiam natus, familiariter usus est. Sed eorum nomina illinc petenda, quæ ego, brevitatis quodam studio ductus, omitto. Illud interim non est silentio prætereundum, *Thomam Icenorum* principis filium, & *Franciscum Hastingsium*, comitem *Venontodunensem*,

*tedanensem, em Britannicæ nobilitatis ornamentum
appellat, bonis litteris à nostro imbutos fuisse.*

TESTIMONIA.

*Ex Johannis Parkhursti Ludicris, sive Epigrammati-
bus juvenilibus. Lond. MDLXXIII.*

*Nosstra habet insignes, Lelande, Britannia vates,
Te magis insignem non habet illa tamen;
Id bene testantur præclara Poëmata nuper
Edita, quæ potuit composuisse Maro.
Perge ut cepisti, captum nec desere cursum,
Et patriam scriptis condecorato tuis.*

*Ex vitæ Guil. Wicami, Autore Tb. Martino, Lond.
MDXCVII.*

*Johannes Lelandus vetustatis indagator acutissimus.
Ibid.*

Johannes Lelandus antiquitatis cumprimis studiosus.

*Brian Twynę in Acad. Oxon. Apologia. Oxon.
MDCVIII.*

*Hæc est Joannis Lelandi antiquarii celeberrimi,
quiq; Antiquitatis solem in manibus gestasse Cam-
deno visus est,—Sententia, &c.*

Guilielmus Camden.

*In Defensione Britannicæ appellat cum “Anti-
quarium*

quarium eruditissimum", necnon in ipsa *Britannia* eundem sapius, non sine honoris præfatione, laudat.

Georgius Buchanan. *in Histor. Rerum Scotticarum.*

Lelandus genere Britannus, in suæ gentis antiquioribus monumentis proferendis homo apprimè diligens.

Anton. Wood *Hist. & Antiq. Univers. Oxoniens.*

Joannes Lelandus rei historicæ et Antiquitatum cognitione eorum, quos Angliæ unquam prognuit, facile princeps.

Reverendiss. Guil. Nicolson, Episcop. Carleoliensis, in Bibliotheca Histor. Anglic.

JOHN LELAND was indeed an extraordinary person, having (besides his being a great master in poetry) attained to a good share of knowledge in the *Greek, Latin, Welch, Saxon, Italian, French* and *Spanish* Languages. He died at London A. D. 1552. leaving a vast number of treatises behind him.—He was an ornament to K. Henry's reign.

Jac. Waræus *de Præsulibus Hiberniæ.*

Joannes Lelandus in libris suis de Script.. Britann. ad publicam utilitatem, cum Deus voluerit, edendis.

Tho.

Tho. Smith, in *præfat. ad Vitam* Camdeni.

Joannes Lelandus Londinensis amore erga patriam, potentique naturæ genio impulsus, ad illius Antiquitates illustrandas sese deditâ operâ accinxit. cujus industriam perquam laudabilem, favore suo fovit Rex Henricus VIII. illumque *Antiquarii*, quo meritò gloriatus est Lelandus, titulo insignavit. *Plura* Ibid. et *supra*, pag. 25, 44.

Cl. Guiliel. Cave in *Litteris ad cl. Ant. Hall*.

—Nec mirum tibi videri debet, me operis *Lelandiani* editionem, tot eruditorum desideriis expetitam, tam calidis votis promovere. Exigit id à nobis gentis *Anglicanæ* decus & gloria, præclara Auctoris eruditio, præstans ingenium, ipsius operis dignitas ac pretium, tot illustrium Virorum memoria rediviva, styli longe supra sæculi sui sortem venustas & elegantia, ut verendum sit, ne in gentis nostræ opprobrium vertatur, quod tam purum, politum, præstantem scriptorem tot annis, per duo jam ferme sæcula, Archivorum claustris detineri, & cum blattis & tineis luctari permisimus. Quod vix apud ullam aliam eruditam gentem evenire potuit^a. M Ex

^a This MS. Testimony of Dr. Cave's was procured at the particular request of Mr. Hall, in a letter to Dr. Cave, Nov^r. 15, 1708, (*penes Editorem*.) This Letter, relating also to some other literary particulars at that time, it is thought proper to preserve entire; but being too long to be inserted in this place, it will be given in the *Appendix* N^o. VIII.

*Ex præfatione doctiss. Richardi Wilkins ad edit cl.
Tanneri Asaph. Episc. Biblioth. Britann. Hibern.*

Viri clarissimi (Episcop.) propositum fuit aucto-
rum Britann. & Hibernor. in ordine alphabetico
scripta enarrare, ac vitam congerere ex omnibus, qui
hac de re tractaverunt. inter hos *Johannes Lelandus*
primas tenet, utpote qui diplomate regio muni-
tus, universas bibliothecas collegiorum, monasteri-
orum et domuum religiosarum, antequam distra-
herentur, rimatus est; et ex illis res gestas ac scrip-
ta singulorum in Anglia eruditorum a primis lite-
rarum in Britannia rudimentis ad tempora Hen.
VIII. collegit; ideo venerandum hunc Antiquarium
integrum ex autographo in lucem edere instituit.
Vide et supra pag. 51.

Note, *The Life of LELAND* by Ant. Wood,
Atben. Oxon. Also, the particular Testimonia of
Bale, Hearne, Bagford and others, that frequently
occur in the preceeding Pages are not here printed to
avoid prolixity and needless repetition.

APPENDIX.

N^o. I. pag. 10.

De concessione Johanni Layland Clerico.

[HENRY the eight &c. To all and singular our Officers, Mynystres, and Subjectis, as well of our towne and this of Calais, as elswere, that now be or hereafter be, and to every of theym to whome theis our Letters shall come or be shewed gretyng.

We late yow wele, that of our grace especiall, certeyne grace, and mere motion we have geven and graunted, that by these presentes doe geve and graunt unto our trustful and welbeloved Clerke and Chapelayn Mr. John Lailonde, son of the personage of Poppeling in our seid marchis of Calais, licence that he may and shall make hys residence, demore and continuall abode at his libertie within this realme of Englonde as (*sic*) elswere as he shall thynke good, and to be absente and non resident upon his seid personage ne within our seid towne and marches at any tyme or tymes at hys pleasure. And that he shall not be compelled to resorte, reside, preache, instructe Englishe language, or other thyng to doe in or upon the seid personage, in our seid towne or marches of Calais in hys owne person by reason he is persone of the seid personage of Poppeling at any tyme nowe or hereafter; but that he be charged of all and singular the seid residence and other premises without forfaiture, daunger, deprivation, omiffion of profyts, losse, hurte, dammage or penaltie to ensue hym for the same, any lawe, acte, constitution, ordinance

nance, provision, or establisshement made, or to be made the contrarie notwithstanding.

Wherefore we woll and commande you and euery you, or to whome it shall apperteyne, that uppon thosight and readyng of theis our letters ye permytt and fulfyll hym to enjoye thole benefite of the same without any lett or interruption to the contrary, as ye tender our pleasur provydyd alwayes that in other thynges then before expressed he doo and fulfyll by hys parische preste or substitute suche thyngs for admynistration of dyvyne service: other requisits to the cure of the seid personage as apperteyneth.

Witnessith ourself at Westminster the
day of Julye. Per Breve de privato
gillo, et de data prædicta auctoritate
parliamenti.

Pat. 28. Hen. viii.
pars 1. m. 29.

Nº. II. pag. 14.

*Doctissimo Viro, sibi que amicissimo JOANNI LEYLAN
Londinensi Theologo, Rhetorique suavissimo,
Joannes Baleus S. D. P.*

QUO patriam gentem venustes, suavissime Leylan
& quo illustriorem ostentes, nulli labori par
nihilque inexploratum relinquis, indomitos Herculeo sud
superans Thauras. A Platone enim Philosophorum pr
cipe doctus, tibi soli haud natum esse te credis, sed
parentibus, & amicis, atque patriæ quæ dedit vitalis at
primitias. Nihil enim æque humanum est, atque al
prodesse. Bene gesta Majorum nostrorum facinora, q
vetustate collapsa deficere visa sunt, per te modo revis
cu

cunt, atque Immortalitati donantur: ut alter *Josephus* aut *Philo*, Antiquitatum natalis soli cupidus, incognita quæque in lucem producis, tam oculatus atque *Argus* nihil post terga relinquens. Peculiariter certe nostram Angliam tibi demereris, quam talibus illustras ornamentis, quæ sola verum et immortale decus afferre possunt. Utinam omnibus æque cordi esset hoc certamen tam frugiferum, atque tibi. Plurimum vere gloriæ tum tibi tum universæ nostræ nationi pariet Historia illa quam præ manibus habes, quam spero ad omnium utilitatem in brevi è tuis officinis in publicum prodituram. Quales enim Rectores semper habuerimus, & qua justitia, qua fide, quo consilio, qua constantia, qua prudentia, qua sapientia, quibus moribus, quo imperio in rebus agendis usi semper fuerint, palam faciet. Nec interim filebit, quam sanctos semper produxerimus Patres, quam doctos in quovis disciplinarum genere Viros, quam eruditos scriptores & quam præclara ingenia. De patriis, civitatibus, villis, territoriis, pagis, castellis, montibus, paludibus, campis, nemoribus, fluminibus, ripis, fontibus, insulis, lapidibus, metallis, lanis, ædificiis, carminibus, gymnasiis, & id genus aliis, miranda satis indicabit. Jactat quæque natio proprios Heroës, affertque in medium suos Theologos quisque conventiculus, sola hæc nobilissima regio hucusque præ ceteris dormitavit, quod non solum ingemuiisti, sed & plenum adhibuisti remedium. De unoquoque regni Angliæ sodalities sanctiores Viros & peculiare Scriptores scire exoptas, ut nihil te prætereat quod ad Patriæ decorem efficiat. Quid mirum, si vir literatissimus sui similium gloriam voluerit propagari? Et quia nullus poterit etiam si Linceos habuerit oculos omnia prospicere, mihi Provinciam injungis, ut *Carmelitarum* in Angliam ingressum, progressum, & tandem illustrium Virorum cathalogum tibi depingam. Et quamvis innumeros longe me doctiores, & in rebus agendis dexteriores noveris, qui id muneris libentius obirent, tu tamen me hoc factitare voluisti, sive quod in hisce rebus idoneum diju-

dijudicaveris, five (quod magis credo) amor meus te potius reverentia & pietas qua te prosequor perbelle de cepetit. Verum utcunque res sit, quod petis tribuam quod quæris offeram, & comite gratia quod pulsas aperiam pro viribus efficiens, ut quam ocyus te Auspice, te Autore te Judice in lucem exeant. Justum est enim aliquid pro eo sentire, quem in corde atque visceribus tam charum habeam. Amico namque tam candido, tam pio Mæcenati favere sanum, obtemperare jocundum, recalcitrare delirum arbitror, quamvis seu sus *Minervam* te doceo. Quo nostram experiaris incitiam facis, ut *Pigmeus* robustissima *Sanfoni* suppetias feram, Aquilamque volare doceam. Nugis nostris ut te onerem potius quam ornem cogis. Propterea si quid inconcinnum ineruditumque offenderis, hoc non solum meo imbecilli studio attribues, sed & tuæ licentiæ tam liberæ. Non enim hæc vires meæ tam vividæ sunt, ut hæc audeam, nisi tu addideris calcar. Quid igitur tuis par laudibus referemus? Cujus vigiliæ ceterorum labores adeo superant, ut quanto illi ceteris præstiterunt, tanto tu ipsis præstantior judiceris. Qui tanquam lucidum Sydes hac nostra ætate enites, qui non solum tibi natus, immo ad communem omnium utilitatem nulli parcis sudori, quo tepentibus *Anglis* auxilio sis, atque in hunc usque diem ad id te reservatum à Deo credimus. Vivis ut & hos semper vivere facias, laboras ut & aliis deinceps à labore quiescant. Carnalibus curis alienus, tuique quodammodo oblitus, honorem spernis, spernis & divitias, dum parvula Cella sæpius inclusus, aliis prodesse studueris assidue Non possum non admirari in scribendo tum facilitatem, tum sermonis elegantiam. verborum enim pondere, sententiarumque gravitate, nulli, nec ipsi cedis *Ciceroni*. Taceo multiplicem literarum cognitionem, cum sciam te modestissimum hominem (quavis verissima sint) graviter hæc ferre. Non enim plus te movent fuitiles Mundi gloriæ, quam lippum pictæ Tabulæ, aut aures Citharæ collecta sorde

dolentes. Omnia tibi sordent, nisi quæ meram olentem. Perge igitur charorum amantissime *Leylande*, & am coepisti, tu pede semper eas, ætatem studio felici: cepto in *Nestoreos* protrahens annos incolumen. omnino tibi creditum talentum, in terram fodere noli, uernam modio supponas. Erit enim tui virtuosissimi laboris Dominus merces immortalis, atque pro temporis æterna recipies. Felix vale, & amore solito mecum prosequere, conatumque nostrum benigno suscipias o, grato pectore, corde benevolo. Ex *Gippiswico* florissimo *Sudovolgia* Pago, Anno post *Christum* natum XXVI.

Nº. III. pag. 18.

Pro Johanne Lelando Clerico de Præsentatione.

Johannes Lelande Clericus habet literas Regis patentes: præsentatione ad ecclesiam parochialem de *Hafeley* in diocesi. per attinctorum *Richardi Pate* ultimi Inventis ejusdem. Et diriguntur Literæ illæ reverendo in Christo Patri *J. Episcopo Lincoln.* exequend.

In cujus rei &c. T. R. apud *Westmonast.*
III. die Aprilis. Per Breve de privato
Sigillo & de data &c.

13. Hen. VIII.
1566. m. 48.

Nº. IV. pag. *ibid.*

Pro Johanne Lelando concessione Præbendæ.

Ex omnibus ad quos &c. salutem. Sciatis quod Nos de gratia nostra speciali, ex certa scientia et mero motu proprio, dedimus & concessimus, ac per præsentem damus & concedimus

concessimus dilecto nobis Johanni Lelande Scolari & Capellano nostro, Canonatum & Prebendam illam in Collegio nostro regali in Universitate nostro Oxon. jam per mortem Ricardi Coren ultimo Incumbentis ejusdem vacan. habend. & gaudend. eandem præbendam præfato Johanni Lelande durante vita sua cum omnibus proficiis, juribus, dividentiis, commoditatibus & pertinentiis suis universis.

In cujus rei &c. T. R. apud Westmonast.
tertio die Aprilis. Per Breve de privato
Sigillo & de data &c.

Pat. 34. Hen. viii.
pars 8. m. 18.

Nº. V. pag. 24.

Pro Johanne Layland seniore custodia Johannis Layland jun.

REX omnibus ad quos &c. salutem. Cum ad nos, ac coronam dignitatemq; nostras ratione prærogativæ nostræ, secundum leges et consuetudines regni nostri Angliæ ab antiquo usitatas, pertineat providere pro tutela, defensione et regimine omnimodorum subditorum ligeorumq; nostrorum Angl: suæ sanæ mentes non competent. habentium, aut lucidis intervallis gaudentium, ita quod terræ, et tenementa, bonaque & catalla sua salvo custodiantur sine vasto et destructione; & quod ipsi et eorum familia de exitibus eorundem vivant & sustineantur, et residuum ultra sustentationem eorundem fideliter custodiatur ad opus ipsorum, deliberandum eis quando memoriam & rationem recuperaverint: Ita quod terræ et tenementa ac bona & catalla suæ prædictæ infra tempus prædictum non alienentur, nec nos de exitibus aliquid recipiamus ad opus; & si obierint in tali statu tunc illud residuum pro animabus eorundem ordinare. Et quia Johannes Leyland junior de parochia Sancti Michaelis

chaolis in le Querne London. Clericus, qui Rectoriam in Haseley in Comitatu Oxon. inpraesentiarum obtinet, ac Rectoriam de Peperying in marchiis Calestiae, et Praebendam vocatam Eastknoll prope Sarum in comitatu Wiltes, necnon quandam annuitatem five annualem redditum vigenti sex librarum, tredecim solidorum, & quatuor denariorum in praesentiarum habeat, & de eisdem Rectoriis, Praebend. et annuitat. seifitus existat in dominico suo ut de libero tenemento, videlicet pro termino vitae suae naturalis, sanae mentis et memoriae suae compos minime existit, sed demens, infans, lunaticus, furiosus, frenaticus litagit (*sic orig.*) aut lucidis gaudens intervallis sit, ita quod Rectoriarum dignitat. praebend. promot. et beneficia ecclesiastica sua pro ipsorum congrua supportatione, aut pro divinis obsequiis, et immanenti animarum cura habenda Regi, ac annuitatem bonaque & catalla sua pro sui ipsius sustentatione, gubernare minime possit nec sciat, prout per quandam inquisitionem captam coram Andrea Iudd Milite, Majore Civitatis nostrae London ac Escaetore nostro ejusdem Civitatis ultimo die Februarii ultimo praeterito plenius liquet. Nos igitur praefati Johannis Leyland junioris utilitatem maxime cupientes, ejusque felicem & prosperam vitam in bonis augeri indies volentes, de gratia nostra speciali, ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris, necnon salva custodia & sustentatione praedicti Johannis Leyland junioris, ac omnium pensionum, dignit. praebend. promot. annuit. & beneficiorum, bonorum, catallorumq; suorum, ac pro ejus institutione, incremento, & reparatione tradidimus, commissimus & concessimus, ac per praesentes pro nobis, heredibus, & successoribus nostris tradimus, committimus & concedimus dilecto nobis Johanni Leyland seniori, fratri ejusdem Johannis Leyland junioris, custodiam, regimen & gubernationem praefati Johannis Leyland junioris, necnon omnium & singulorum dignitat. praebend. pensionum. promotio-
num, annuitat. & beneficiorum ac aliorum victum quorum-
cunque cum suis pertinentiis quae idem Johannes Leyland
N junior

junior nunc habet, aut imposterum habebit, seu habere debeat ratione quacumque cujuscumque naturæ et qualitatis existant, aut quibuscumque nominibus censeantur, licet corporalem residentiam requirant et exigant, durante vita naturali prædicti Johannis Leyland junioris, aliquo statuto, actu, ordinatione, provisione seu proclamatione inde antehac in contrarium fact. edit. ordinat. seu provis. aut aliqua re, causa, vel materia quacumque in aliquo non obstante: Necnon custodiam, regimen et gubernationem omnium et singulorum honorum & catallorum, ac debitorum suorum quorumcumque. Damus etiam et per præsentem pto nobis, heredibus & successoribus nostris tradimus, committimus et concedimus præfato Johanni Leyland seniori dispositionem, usum et occupationem omnium & omnimodo fructuum, reddituum, revencionum, emolumentorum, stipendiorum, ac cæterorum proficuum, jurium, præheminenc. commoditatum et prærogativarum eisdem promotionibus et beneficiis suis quibuscumque sive eorum alicui quovismodo imminendum, pertinentium, sive contingentium, debitorum vel debendorum ad opus, commodum et proficuum ipsius Johannis Leylande junioris in tam amplis modo et forma, ac proinde ac si idem Johannes Leylande junior in sane memoria & competente ac in propria persona sua in eisdem rectoriis & præbendis & ceteris promotionibus suis resideretur et residenciam faceret corporalem de tempore in tempus juxta formam & effectum, ac prout statuta in hujusmodi casu facta exigant, & requirant, habere, percipere, gaudere, frui, uti, possidere & retinere pacifice & tranquille tam per manus ipsius Johannis Leyland senioris proprias, quam per manus Effectuum Com. prædicti pro tempore existen. ac per manus receptorum, firmariorum et occupatorum præmissorum et eorum cujuslibet pro tempore existen. ad usum & commodum proprium præfati Johannis Leyland junioris, & suæ familiæ convertere, applicare & disponere

re libere & licite valeat & possit, haud secus quam
hactenus vel antehac, dum compos fuit mentis,

Johannes Leyland junior habuit, percipit, gavisus fruebatur, & possidebat, seu habere, percipere, uti, re, frui & possidere debet vel deberet. Et hoc absque perturbatione, molestatione, vexatione, impedimento repetitione nostri vel heredum, successorum, officiorum aut ministrorum, seu aliorum subditorum nostrorum unquamque. Et etiam absque aliqua poena, deperditione, dissolutura occasione premissorum incurrenda vel pendenda, statutis, jurat. et consuetudinibus in contrarium editis vel imposterum edendis, & ceteris adversantibus obstantibus quibuscumque. Volentes tamen quod iura ecclesiastica per eundem Johannem Leyland jun. hactenus obtenta vel imposterum obtinenda, in suis obsequiis divina, & animarum imminet cura eis obsequiis non fraudentur, nec in eisdem nullatenus (*sic*) geratur cura, sed eorum congrue supportentur onera sua. Damus etiam & per presentes concedimus, tradimus & committimus custodiam, gubernationem & directionem bonorum, catallorum & debitorum suorum presentium ac eorum usum & occupationem in forma premissa Johanni Leylando seniori, executoribus & suis suis quamdiu prefatus Johannes Leylande junior compos mentis nec sanæ memoriæ extiterit, aut lucrabitur intervallis. Et si contingat prefatum Johannem Leyland juniorem imposterum memoriam & sanam non recuperare per quod habeat liberationem omnium suorum annuitatum, pensionum, dignitatum, presentium, promotionum & beneficiorum suorum ac ceterorum premissorum, ac postea iterum demens, insanus, & compos mentis suæ deveniat, aut lucidis godeat interitum supradictum est: tunc volumus, commissimus, & presentes volumus, committimus & concedimus pro heredibus & successoribus nostris, quantum in nobis prefato Johanni Leylande seniori, quod idem Johannes

N 2

habeat

habeat custodiam, regimen & gubernationem præfati Johannis Leylande junioris, ac omnium, & singulorum præmissorum modo & forma, ut superius præmittitur in omnibus. Et sic de tempore in tempus totiens, quotiens, & quamdiu prædictus Johannes Leland junior sic demens deveniat, aut lucidis gaudebit intervallis, ut præfertur. Et ulterius de uberiori gratia nostra tradidimus commissimus & concessimus, ac per præfentes tradimus, committimus & concedimus præfato Johanni Leylande seniori, executoribus & assignatis suis ad opus, intentionem & usum prædictorum omnium exituum, revencionum, arreragiorum, & proficua annuitatum, pensionum, dignitatum, prebendarum, promotionum & beneficiorum prædictorum, necnon proficua & emolumenta quæcumque surgentia & devenientia de bonis & catallis suis prædictis a tempore ex quo primum dictus Johannes Leyland junior in talem demenciam & incompositionem mentis suæ incidit, ut in prædicta inquisitione exprimitur, hucusque & extum proveniencia sive crescentia tam per manus suas proprias quam per manus nunc & nuper se per alium escaetorum, receptorum ballivorum, firmariorum, tenentium, factorum, famulorum & aliorum occupatorum eorundem pro tempore existent. Eo quod expressa mentio &c.

In cujus rei &c. T. R. apud Westmonast. xxi die Martii. Per ipsum Regem &c.

Pat. 5. Edv. vi.
ps. 6. m. 15.

Nº. VI. pag. 55.

VOL. I.

- 1 **M**R. HEARNE's General Preface to the Itinerary.
- 2 LELAND's New Year's Gift to King Henry VIII,
- 3 A Discourse concerning some Antiquities found in Yorkshire, in a letter to Mr. Thoresby of Leeds. VOL.

VOL. II. I The Life of Sr. Thomas Wyatt.

- 2 *Næniæ in mortem Thomæ Viati Equitis incomparabilis, Joanne Lelando Autore.*
- 3 *Joan. Lelandi Nænia in mortem D. Henrici Duddelegi Equitis aurati.*
- 4 *Joan. Balei Epistola ad Joan. Lelandum*
- 5 *An Account of several Antiquities in and about the University of Oxford.*
- 6 *Oratio habita coram illustrissimo Rege Henrico septimo Cantabrigiæ.*
- 7 *Dr. Plot's Account of his intended Journey through England and Wales, for the discovery of Antiquities and other Curiosities, in a Letter to Dr. Fell, Dean of Christ Church, Oxen.*

VOL. III. I The Custom of the Bacon at Dunmowe in Essex.

- 2 Custom of the mannour of Raylie in Essex.
- 3 A Graunt of indulgence to Eton College.
- 4 Foundation of the Free-Schoole of Scirlaw in Holderness, in Yorkshire.
- 5 Custom of the mannour of Kilmerdon in Somersetshire.
- 6 *Antonini Iter Britanniarum, cum variis lectionibus Th. Hearne. Accedunt Roberti Talboti Annotationes e Codice MS. in Biblioth. Bodleiana, una cum Ejusdem R. Talboti vita.*
- 7 *Statuta Aularia antiqua Universitatis Oxoniensis.*

VOL. IV. I A Letter from Mr. Ralph Thoresby of Leeds, to Dr. Hans Slohæ, concerning some Antiquities found in Yorkshire.

- 2 Of a Castle at Leeds in Yorkshire.
- 3 Of the Yule, an antient custom used by the Sheriffs of York; and of the bounds of St. Maurice Parishes in that City.

- VOL. V.** 1 A Tale of two Swannes, wherein is comprehended the original and increase of the River Lee, commonly called Ware River, together with the Antiquities of fundri places and towns seated upon the same.
- 2 A Commentarie or Exposition of certain proper Names used in this Tale, with notes.
- 3 Propertees of the Shyres of England.
- 4 Extract of an old Roll praying for the soul of Dame Lucy De Ver foundress of Hengham Priory in Essex, An. 2. Ric. 1.
- 5 A Letter containing an account of some Antiquities between Windfor and Oxford.

- VOL. VI.** 1 A Fragment of Sr. Henry Spelman's History of Sacriledge.
- 2 The Mayor of Norwich's Expences for a Dinner, in which he feasted the Duke of Norfolk, the Lords, Knights, &c. An. D. 1561.
- 3 Mr. Francis Brokesby's Letter to Mr. Hearne, containing an account of some Observations relating to the Antiquities and natural History of England.
- 4 An Essay towards the recovery of the courses of the four great Roman Ways.
- 5 A Poetical Fragment of a dispute between the Scholars and Townsmen of Oxford, An. 1554.

- VOL. VII.** 1 In the Preface: A Relation of the dispute between Mr. Hearne and Dr. White Kennet, relating to William of Wyckham, Bishop of Winchester.
- 2 A Letter from Dr. White Kennet, Dean of Peterborough, to Mr. Hearne.
- 3 Mr. Hearne's Answer.
- 4 De voce Anglo-Saxonice *Æstel* Dissertatio.
- 5 A Fragment concerning the picture of K. Edward the Confessor.

- VOL. VIII.** 1 Discourse concerning the Stunsfield tessellated Pavement, with some new observations about the Roman Inscription that relates to the *Bath Fabrica*.
 2 An Account of the custom of the manor of Woodstock.
 3 An Account of the Inscriptions of Melbury in Wilts.
 4 An Account of some Roman Urns, and other Antiquities lately digged up near Bishopsgate, with some reflections on the antient and present State of London; in a Letter to Sr. Christopher Wren, Knight, Surveyor general of his Majesty's Work, by J. Woodward, June 13, 1707.
 5 Guilielmi Stephanidis descriptio nobilissimæ civitatis Londoniæ, e codice MS. vetusto in Biblioth. Bodleiana.

- VOL. IX.** 1 Genethliacon illustrissimi Eadverdi principis Cambriæ, ducis Coriniæ, & comitis Palatini, Joanne Lelando Antiquario Auctore.
 2 Syllabus et Interpretatio antiquarum dictionum quæ passim in libello lectori occurrunt.
 3 ΚΤΚΝΕΙΟΝ ΑΣΜΑ. Cygnea Cantio, Auctore Joanne Lelando.
 4 Commentarii in Cygneam Cantionem Indices Britannicæ Antiquitatis locupletissimi, Auctore Joanne Lelando.
 5 Nicolai Fierberti Oxoniensis in Anglia Academiæ descriptio; ad perillustrem & reverendiss. D. Bernardinum Paulinum, S. D. N. Clementis VIII. Datarium.
 6 Cl. Alleni notæ in Baleum de Scriptoribus Britannicis.
 7 A General Index to the Itinerary.
 8 Addenda & Corrigenda.

N^o. VII. pag. 68.

*The following Treatise is said to be printed at
Franckfort, in Germany, 1748, under the following
Title.*

**Ein Brief Von dem Beruchten Heren Heren
JOHANN LOCKE, betreffend die Frey-Maurerren.**

**So auf einem Schreib-Tisch eines verstorbenen
Bruders ist gefunden worden.**

THAT IS,

*A LETTER of the famous Mr. JOHN LOCKE,
relating to FREE-MASONRY; found in the Desk or
Cabinet of a deceased Brother.*

*A Letter from the learned Mr. JOHN LOCKE to the Rt
Hon.*** Earl of ****, with an old Manuscript on the
Subject of Free-Masonry.*

MY LORD,

May 6, 1696.

I Have at length by the help of Mr. C-----s procured a Copy of that MS. in the Bodleian Library, which you were so curious to see: and in obedience to your Lordship's commands, I herewith send it to you. Most of the Notes annex'd to it, are what I made yesterday for the reading of Lady MANSFIELD, who is become so fond of masonry, as to say, that she now more than ever willets herself a Man, that she might be capable of Admission into the Fraternity.

The MS. of which this is a Copy, appears to be about 160 Years old; Yet (as Your Lordship will observe by the Title) it is itself a Copy of one yet more Ancient by about 100 Years: For the Original is said to have been the Hand-writing of K. H. VI. Where that Prince had it is at present an Uncertainty:

• *Vide Gentleman's Magazine, September 1753.*

certainly: But it seems to me to be an Examination (taken perhaps before the king) of some one of the Brotherhood of MASONs; among whom he entered himself, as 'tis said, when he came out of his Minority, and thenceforth put a Stop to a Persecution that had been raised against them: But I must not detain Your Lordship longer by my Prefaces from the thing itself.

Certaine Questions, wyth Answeres to the same,

Concernynge the

MYSTERY of MASONRY;

**wrytten by the Hande of Kyng Henry the Sixthe
of the Name, and saythfullye copped by me (1)
John Leylande Antiquarius, by the Commaunde
of His (2) Highnesse.**

They be as followethe:

Quest. What mote ytt be? (3)

Ans. Ytt beeth the Skille of Nature, the understondynge of the myghte that ys hereynne, and its sondrye Werckynges; sonderlyche, the Skille of Rectenyngs, of Waighthes, and Metynges, and the treu manere of Faconnyng al thynges for Mannes Use, headlye, Dwellynges, and Buyldynges of alle Kindes, and al odher thynges that make Gudde to Manne.

O

Quest.

(1) *John Leylande* was appointed by King Henry the eighth, at the dissolution of MONASTERIES, to search for, and save such books and records as were valuable among them. He was a man of great labour, and industry.

(2) *His Highnesse*, meaning the said King HENRY the eighth. Our kings had not then the title of majesty.

(3) *What mote ytt be?* that is, what may this mystery of MASONRY be?—The answer imports, that it consists in natural, mathematical, and mechanical knowledge. Some part of which (as appears by what follows) the masons pretend to have taught the rest of mankind, and some part they still conceal.

Quest. Where dyd ytt begyne?

Answ. Ytt dyd begynne with the (4) fyrste menne yn the Este, whych were before the (5) ffyrste Manne of the Weste, and comynge Westlye, ytt hathe broughte herwyth alle Cornfortes to the wylde and confortlesse.

Quest. Who dyd brynge ytt Westlye?

Answ. The (6) Venetians, whoo beyng grate Merchaundes, comed ffyrste ffromme the Este ynn Venetia, ffor the commodytie of Marchaundysynge beithe Este and Weste, bey the redde and Myddlelonde Sees.

Quest. Howe comede ytt yn Englonde?

Answ. Peter Gower (7) a Grecian, journeyedde ffor kunnyng yn Egypte, and yn Syria, and yn everyehe Londe whereas the Venetians hadde plauntedde Maconrye, and Wynnyng Entrauce yn al Lodges of Maconnes, he lerned

(4) (5) *Fyrste menne yn the Este &c.* It should seem by this that MASONs believe there were men in the *East* before ADAM, who is called the *ffyrste Manne of the Weste*; and that arts, and sciences began in the *East*. Some authors of great note for learning have been of the same opinion: and it is certain, that *Europe* and *Africa* (which in respect to *Asia* may be call'd western countries) were wild and savage, long after arts and politeness of manners were in great perfection in *China*, and the *Indies*.

(6) *The Venetians &c.* In the times of Monkish ignorance 'tis no wonder that the *Phenicians* should be mistaken for the *Venetian*. Or perhaps, if the people were not taken

one for the other, similitude of sound might deceive the clerk who first took down the examination. The *Phenicians* were the greatest voyagers among the ancients, and were in *Europe* thought to be the inventors of letters, which perhaps they brought from the *East* with other arts.

(7) *Peter Gower.* This must be another mistake of the writer. I was puzzled at first to guess who PETER GOWER should be, the name being perfectly *English*; or how a *Greek* should come by such a name: but as soon as I thought of PYTHAGORAS, I could scarce forbear smiling, to find that PHILOSOPHER had undergone a METEMPSYCHOSIS he never dreamt of. We need only consider the *French* pronunciation

nuche, and retournedde, and woned yn Grecia Magna
rachfyng, and becommynge a myghtye (9) Wyfear,
itelyche renowned, and her he framed a grate Lodge
oton (10) and marked many Maconnes, some whe-
yd journeye yn Fraunce, and maked manye Maconnes,
fromme, yn proceffe of Tyme, the Arte passed yn
onde.

β. Dothe Maconnes defcouer here Artes unto Odhers ?
iv. Peter Gower whenne he journeyedde to lernne,
fyrste (11) made, and anonne techedde ; evenne foe

O 2

shulde

of his Name PYTHA-
that is, PETAGORE, to
e how easly such a
might be made by an
ed clerk. That PY-
ORAS travelled for
dge into Egypt &c. is
to all the learned, and
was initiated into se-
fferent orders of Priests,
those days kept all the
secret from the vul-
as well known. PY-
RAS also, made every
TRICAL theorem a se-
admitted only such
knowledge of them, as
rst undergone a five
ence. He is supposed
inventor of the XLVII.
irst book of EUCLID,
ch in the joy of his
tis said he sacrificed a
nb. He also knew the
sm of the world lately
by COPERNICUS ; and
xirly a most wonderful
lee his life by DION.

Grecia Magna : A part
formerly so called, in

which the GREEKS had set-
tled a large colony.

(9) *Wyfear*. This word at
present signifies simpleton, but
formerly had a quite contrary
meaning. *Weisager* in the old
SAXON, is PHILOSOPHER,
wiseman, or wizard ; and hav-
ing been frequently used iro-
nically, at length came to have
a direct meaning in the ironi-
cal sense. Thus DUNS SCO-
TUS, a man famed for the
subtilty and acuteness of his
understanding, has by the
same method of irony, given
a general name to modern
dunces.

(10) *Groton*. GROTON is the
name of a place in ENGLAND.
The place here meant is
CROTONA a city of GRECIA
MAGNA, which in the time of
PYTHAGORAS was very popu-
lous.

(11) *Fyrste made*. The word
MADE I suppose has a particu-
lar meaning among the MA-
SONS, perhaps it signifies, initi-
ated.

shulde all odheres be yn recht. Natheles (12) Maconnes hauethe always yn everyche Tyme from Tyme to Tyme communicadedde to Mankynde soche of her Secrettes as generallyche myghte be usefulle; they haueth keped backe soche allein as shulde be harmefulle yff they commed yn euyl Haundes, oder soche as ne myghte be holpyng wythouten the Techynges to be joynedde herwythe in the Lodge, oder soche as do bynde the Freres more strongelyche togeder, bey the proffytte, and commodytye comyng to the Confrerie herfromme.

Quest. Whatte Artes haueth the Maconnes techedde Mankynde?

Answ. The Artes (13) AGRICULTURA, ARCHITECTURA, ASTRONOMIA, GEOMETRIA, NUMERES, MUSICA, POESIE, KYMISTRYE, GOVERNEMENTE, and RELYGYONNE.

Quest. Howe commethe Maconnes more teachers than odher Menne?

Answ. They hemselfe haueth allein the (14) Arte of fyndyng

(12) *Maconnes haue communicadedde &c.* This PARAGRAPH hath something remarkable in it. It contains a justification of the secrecy so much boasted of by MASONS, and so much blamed by others; asserting that they have in all ages discovered such things as might be useful, and that they conceal such only as would be hurtful either to the world or themselves. What these secrets are, we see afterwards.

(13) *The Arts.* AGRICULTURA &c. It seems a bold pretence, this, of the MASONS, that they have taught mankind all these arts. They

have their own authority for it; and I know not how we shall disprove them. But what appears most odd is, that they reckon Religion among the arts.

(14) *Arte of fyndyng new Artes.* The art of inventing arts, must certainly be a most useful art. My LORD BACON'S NOVUM ORGANUM, is an attempt towards somewhat of the same kind. But I much doubt, that if ever the MASONS had it they have now lost it; since so few new arts have been lately invented, and so many are wanted. The IDEA I have of such an art is, that it

ge neue Artes, whyche Art the ffyrste Maconnes re-
from Godde; by the whyche they fyndethe whatte
iem plesethe, and the treu Way of techynge the same.
odher Menne doethe ffynde out, ys onelyche bey
e, and herfore but lytel I tro.

¶ What dothe the Maconnes concele, and hyde?

1. Thay concelethe the Arte of ffyndynge neue Artes,
atys for here owne proffytte, and (15) preise: they
the the Arte of kepyng (16) Secrettes, that soe
orlde mayeth nothings concele from them. Thay
the the arte of Wunderwerckynge, and of fore say-
ynges to comme, thatt so thay same artes may not
de of the wyckedde to an euylle Ende; thay also
be the (17) Arte of chaunges, the Wey of Wyn-
the Facultye (18) of Abrac, the Skylle of becom-
gude and parfyghte wythouten the Holpynges of
und Hope; and the Univerfelle (19) Longage of
ccs.

Quest.

ie something proper to
red in all the sciences
y, as ALGEBRA is in
y, by the help of which
es of arithmetic are
be found.

Praise. It seems the
have a great regard
putation as well as the
their Order; since
ke it one reason for
alging an art in com-
at it may do honour
effeffors of it. I think
articular they shew too
sgard for their own
and too little for the
LANKIND.

Arte of kepyng Secrettes.
ind of an art this is
no means imagine.

But certainly such an art the
MASONS must have: for tho'
as some people suppose, they
should have no secret at all;
even that must be a secret
which being discovered would
expose them to the highest
ridicule: and therefore it re-
quires the utmost caution to
conceal it.

(17) *Art of Chaunges.* I know
not what this means, unless it
be the transmutation of me-
tals.

(18) *Facultye of Abrac.* Here
I am utterly in the dark.

(19) *Univerfelle Longage of
Maconnes.* An universal lan-
guage has been much desired
by the learned of many ages.
'Tis a thing rather to be wished
than

Quest. Wylle he teache me thay same Artes?

Answ. Ye shalle be techedde yff ye be werthy, and able to lerne.

Quest. Dothe alle Maconnes kunne more then odher Menne?

Answ. Not so. They onelycke haueth recht, and occasyonne more then odher Menne to kunne, butt many doeth fale yn capacity, and manye more doth want industry, thatt ys Pernecessarye for the gaynyngge all Kunnyngge.

Quest. Are Maconnes gudder Menne then odhers?

Answ. Some Maconnes are not so vertuous as some other Menne; but yn the moste parte, thay be more gude then thay woulde be yf thay war not Maconnes.

Quest.

than hoped for. But it seems the MASONS pretend to have such a thing among them. If it be true, I guess it must be something like the language of the PANTOMIMES among the ancient ROMANS, who are said to be able, by signs only, to express and deliver any oration intelligibly to men of all nations and languages. A man who has all these arts and advantages, is certainly in a condition to be envied: but we are told, that this is not the case with all MASONS; for tho' these arts are among them, and all have a right and an opportunity to know them, yet some want capacity, and others industry to acquire them. However of all their arts, and secrets, that which I most desire to know is, *The Skille of becommynge gude and parfyghte*; and I wish it were communicated to all mankind, since

there is nothing more true than the beautiful sentence contained in the last answer, "that the better men are, the more the love one another." Virtue having in itself something so amiable as to charm the hearts of all that behold it.

I know not what effect the sight of this old paper may have upon your LORDSHIP; but for my own part I cannot deny, that it has so much raised my curiosity; as to induce me to enter myself into the fraternity; which I am determined to do (if I may be admitted) the next time I go to LONDON, (and that will be shortly.)

I am, my Lord,

*Your Lordship's most obedient;
and most humble Servant,*

JOHN LOCKE.

2. Doth Maconnes love eithther odher myghtlye as
layde?

v. Yea verylyche, and yt may not odherwyse be:
ude Menne, and true, kennynge eithther odher to be
doeth always love the more as thay be more Gude.

Here endethe the Questyonnes, and Answeres

LOSSARY to explain certain Words in the foregoing
Treatise.

<i>only</i>	<i>Myghte, power</i>
<i>is, always</i>	<i>Cocasyonne, opportunity</i>
<i>both</i>	<i>Oder, or</i>
<i>odytye, conveniency</i>	<i>Onelyche, only</i>
<i>tie, Fraternity</i>	<i>Perneccflarye, absolutely neces-</i>
<i>ynge forming</i>	<i>sary</i>
<i>ynge, prophcyng</i>	<i>Preise, honour</i>
<i>bratbrea</i>	<i>Recht, right</i>
<i>re, chiefly</i>	<i>Reckenynge, numbers</i>
<i>desethc, they please</i>	<i>Sonderlyche, particularly</i>
<i>lfe, themselves</i>	<i>Skylle, knowledge</i>
<i>here, their</i>	<i>Wackfyngc, growing</i>
<i>ame, therein</i>	<i>Werck, operation</i>
<i>th, with it</i>	<i>Wey, way</i>
<i>nge, beneficial</i>	<i>Whereas, where</i>
<i>, know</i>	<i>Woned, dwell</i>
<i>ngc, knowledge</i>	<i>Wunderwerkyngc, working mi-</i>
<i>Gudde, are beneficial</i>	<i>racles</i>
<i>ges, measures</i>	<i>Wylde, savage</i>
<i>may</i>	<i>Wynnyngc, gaining</i>
<i>elonde, Mediterranean</i>	<i>Ynn, into.</i>

ERVATION. From Remark (6) and other obvious mistakes of the like
pointed out in the preceeding notes, it is evident this Treatise was not
from LELAND's original Transcript, but rather from a secondary copy
learned Copiest, who only could fall into the egregious errors Mr. Locke
gives.

N^o. VIII. pag. 81.

To the Revd. Dr. William Cave, Canon of Windsor

Rev^d. Sir,

Queens' College, Nov^r. 15, 17

I Humbly ask pardon for not returning hearty thanks for the obliging letter you were pleased to honour me with I was willing, before I did my duty on that occasion, to make what enquiries I could at Cambridge after Boston of But these proving fruitless I must, at present, be content with LELAND alone. And I am the more inclined to be so because you were pleased to inform me that Boston seems not to signify much.

Some unexpected occurrences have retarded the publication of LELAND, but the Index is actually in the Press and will, I hope, be worked off in a very little time.

The offer of the use of your Papers is so obliging and condescending, I do not know in what manner to express my gratitude to you for it. But having, at this time, aside all thoughts of making additions to LELAND humbly desire the following Paragraph out of your letter may be printed among the *Testimonia*.

“ It must have been strange if I had not shewed myself
“ very well pleased with the news of publishing LELAND
“ excellent Book^e, so much desired and longed for, so
“ valuable both for the usefulness of the subject, and for
“ politeness and prettiness of the style, much beyond
“ strain of his time. And it is some reproach to our nation
“

* De Scriptoribus Britannicis, edit ab Ant. Hall, Oxon. 18vo.—This remark of the learned CAVE, equally extends to the MS. collections of LELAND in general, none of which had at that time been printed.

"that it has been found to lye so long by the walls, which
would not have been done in any other learned nation
in the world".

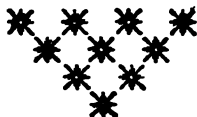
This would be a credit to my self; and an honour to my
self; but I entirely leave it to your better judgment, having
no authority to ask any such favour.

Mr. Thwaites, her majesty's printer of Greek, is print-
ing Ephraim Syrus in that language. I pray God give you
health and strength to go through the new edition of
your *Historia Literaria*, a volume which is upon many ac-
counts, and which my learned friend Dr. Mill has often
told me he could do nothing without it.

I am Reverend Sir
your most obliged and most
obedient humble Servant,

ANTHONY HALL.

* This improved Edition of Dr. Cave's *Historia Literaria*, was
printed *E Theatro Oxon. apud J. POTE, Bibliop. Etonenf.* A. D.
MDCCLXXI—LXXIII. 2 vol. fol.



P

ADVER-

Advertisement.

PAGE 57. reference d, it is said Bp. Tanner recounts some smaller pieces, chiefly MSS. said to be wrote by LELAND. In the farther prosecution of this work, it appears, that tho' the learned Bishop's account of Leland's MSS. be more complete than former Catalogues, it is itself deficient, there appearing many of that Author's MSS. in the Bodleian, and other public libraries: Not to mention these in the present publication may be thought an omission, they are therefore collected, with other fragments respecting our Author's Writings, and here inserted by way of Supplement to Leland's MSS. in the Page above referred to.

Ex Catalog. MSS. ANGLIÆ & HIBERNIÆ,
Oxon. MDCXCVII.

Cod. MSS. Biblioth. Bodleian.

CLASS. VI. pag. 125. No. 2432. 47. *Hieronym Epistolæ ad Paulum & Eustochium, de Assumptione B Mariæ.*—*Codex hic fuit olim Henr. VIII. Ei Jo. Leylandi titulum fecit Vitæ illustrium Vicorum. Carmen scriptum manu Lelandi.*

Pag. 129. No. 2490—13. Leland's Itinerary copied out of the original, written by the Author.

Pag *ibid.* No. 2495.—18. *Collectanea aliquot Lelandi.*

Pag. 133. No. 2538.—4. *Distinctiones Rhetoricæ secundum Jo. Leyland.*—5. *Ejusdem, ut opinor, Leylandi compilatio de accentu, e Prisciano, et aliis collecta.* Query, if these two MSS. are not of Leland senr.

Pag

Pag. 156. No. 3117. 3123. *Viri summi Joh. Lelandi descriptionis Angliæ (Itinerar.) Volumina quatuor in folio, singula Volumina septem in Quarto.*

Pag. 202. vol. 38. *Fundationes et nomina Monasteriorum, propria manu Joh. Leland. scripta, in quo memoranda de ecclesiâ Cathedrâ Ebor. Bathon. Burton. supr. Trent. Gloucestria & S. Thomæ Acon.*

Pag. 215. Vol. 82. Ex J. Leylandi Collection. tom. 1.

Pag. 224 No. 910. Ex of Leland.

Pag. 235. *Collectaneorum Joh. Lelandi de rebus Anglicis summarium.* This catalogue consists of 14 pages, and contains a particular account of the several MSS. of Leland's, given to the Bodleian Library by William Burton, (*vide supra, Leland's life, p. 28.*) who says, *quæ se mors inopinata non præsidiisset in meliorem essent ordinem redacta.*

Pag. 270. *Notæ aliquot ex Lelandi Collection. de Nigella Wirker.*

Pag. 314. *Joh. Lelandi Itinerarii Volumen VIII. Vide supra, p. 156.*

Pag. 326. No. 7253. *Antologia genealogica ex Collection. Joh. Lelandi.*

Pag. 334. No. 7479. Several things excerpted out of John Leland's Itinerary, otherwise called his *Collectanea*.

Pag. 349. No. 8095. Several things excerpted out of John Leland's Itinerary. No. 8096.—His journey thro' England extracted out of his Itinerary.

Pag. 365. No. 8517. 3. An Itinerary from Oxford to Bath, &c.—Bath out of Leland.

Pag. 372. No. 8615.—14. *Index Alphab. ad Lelandi viros illustres.*—Contenta in Vol. 1, 2, 3. *Collectaneor. Joh. Lelandi.*

P 2

Ex

* Inserted *supra*, pag. 34.

Ex Cod. MSS. Biblioth. public. Academ. *Cantab.*

Pag. 172. No. 2419. *Versus Lelandi in laudem antieria libri cui Titulus Memoriale historiarum.*

Ex. cod. MSS. *Henr. S. Georgii Milit.*

Pag. 112. 4230. Antiquities of Leland's own hand writing, with the Lives of S. Winifred, S. Gudlac*, and other Collections. *Vide etiam supra Cod. MS. Rog. Dodsworth, p. 202.*

Ex cod. MSS. *Joan. Meri Episc. Nervic.*

Pag. 363. No. 9244. *Dialogus cui Titulus Antiphilarchia, seu contra suprematum Pontificis Romani, Auctore Joan. Lelando, fol.*

Not. In the publick Library of the University of Cambridge, is this *Antiphilarchia*, the same Copy no doubt here mentioned, being one of the Books of that Bishop's library, presented to the University by K. George I. It is a fair MS. dedicated to K. Hen. VIII.

*Illustrissimo principi Henrico ejus appellationis octavo, regi Angliæ Franciæ & Hiberniæ, fidei defensori, et Anglicanæ Ecclesiæ post Christum supremo capiti,
Johannes Lelandus Antiquarius.*

S. P. D.

Interlocutores, *Philathes et Tranotes*

Dedicat. *Si quisquam inter mortales, &c.*

Princip. *Quis hic est quem propter amoenas, &c.* It contains chap. 45. pag. 366.

Ex

† De Gudlaco vide *Itinerarium*, vol. IV. p. 139. seq.

Ex cod. MSS. Colleg. S. Trinit.

Pag. 101. No. 614. *Jo. Lelandus de illustribus viris
Anglie, epitomatus, & tamen auctus à Bales.*

Ex cod. MSS. Th. Gale.

Pag. 191. No. 6084. *Lelandus de Scriptor. Britann.*
No. 6085. *Lelandi Itinerarium.*

THE following MSS. are said to be of Leland
the Elder, named *Grammaticus*. Vide supra
pag. 2.

Ex cod. MSS. Eccles. Wigorn. Pag. 19. No. 798.

*Tractatus Grammaticus, qui incipit Philosophia est genus
et ceteræ disciplinæ species.*

Tractatus duo diversi de 8 partibus orationis

Ars Calendarii

Tractatus diversarum figurarum

Expositio Græcorum nominum et Hebraicorum

*Modus declinandi ab uno et
alio cum omnibus suis com-
mentibus*

Ars Algorismi

Modus discendi

Ars concordantiarum

*Liber Accidentium, secundum usum Magistri Joannis Ley-
gati.*

EX MUSEO BRITANNICO.

DE navali pompa qua illustriss. Anna regina, deducentibus civibus, ad Arcem Londinens. advecta est. — *Poemata Joh. Lelandi & Uvedale. Biblioth. Reg.*

Johannis Lelandi Collectanea ex antiquiss. Autoribus desumpta, quæ ad Britanniam spectant, in manu ejusdem Lelandi scripta. Biblioth. Cotton. Vitellus c. vi.

Ex Biblioth. Harleian. MSS.

No. 6192. *Johan. Lelandi Collectanea*, or, John Leland's Commentaries of England. (in Latin) a large Quarto.

No. 842. *Are said to be* Extracts out of the Itinerary of John Leland, placed under the names of the several counties. — *Observation*, "Now though these Notes are written with as little care as choice, they are yet valuable in this respect, namely, that the Collector might have use of more of Leland's volumes than are now in the Bodleian library at Oxford, and consequently some Notes may be here extant, which are not there."

No. 1346. *Itinerarium Johan. Lelandi, inceptum. A.D. 1538, 30 Hen VIII.* — *Observation*, "This is an accurate transcript of those volumes of the Itinerary written by Leland's own hand, which were given to the Bodleian library by William Burton of Lindley, in Com. Leicest. and containing not that last volume, of late years brought thither by the Rev. Mr. Charles King, nor some fragments in the Cotton Library. N. B. For this Volume, see Catalog. MSS. Angliæ, &c. p. 314.

No. 4174. *Selecta ex Lelandi collectaneis.*

No. 7035. — 16. Talbot's Notes on the Itinerary, as far as concerns Britain. Ex MSS. Cai-Grov. Cantab. p. 281.

No 6266. John Leland's New Years Gift, given by him to K. Hen. VIII. in the 37th year of his reign.

----- Things relating to these Antiquities extracted out of a roll belonging to Mr. Brudenell of Dene.

----- Index to Leland, composed by Sir William Dugdale, 15 July, 1657.

----- Divers Passages omitted in the copy in the Oxford Library, transcribed out of Stowe's copy, in the custody of Mr. Robert Vaughan, of Henwort, in Merionethshire.

The following MS. relates to *Bale*.

John Bale, Priest, his Complaint of his Sufferings and Imprisonment for preaching against Popery. *Cleopatra, E. IV. Biblioth. Cotton. Vide Cateby's Catalog. of the King's Library.*

The End of LELAND's Life.

The Labo-

ypouse Jouzney & sezche
of Iohn Leylande, for Englandes
Antiquitees, gyven of hym as a netwe
years gyfte to Kyng Henry the
viii. in the. xxxvii. yere of
his Reygne, with decla-
racyons enlarged:
by Iohan Bale.

ii. Macha. ii.

¶ He that begynneth to
wryte a storie, for the fyrste, muste
wyth his understandynge gather the
matter togyther, set hys wordes in
ordre, and dyligently seke out on
euery parte.

¶ To be sold in Fleetstrete at the signe
of the Crowne next vnto the whyte
Fryears gate.



To the most

VERTUOUS, MYCHTYE, and
excellent Prynce, Edward the vi. by
the grace of God kynge of Englande,
Fraunce, and Irelande, Defender of
the faythe, and in eath vndre Chryste,
of the Churches of the sayde En-
glande, and Irelande the su-
preme head, your most hum-
ble subiecte Iohan Bale
wyssheth all honour
health and fe-
lycete.



Monge all the nacions,
in whome I have wan-
dered, for the knowledge
of thynges (moste be-
nygne soueraygne) I haue
founde nene so negligent and vnto-
ward, as I haue found England in
the due serch of theyr auntyent hyf-
toryes, to the syngulare fame and
bewtye therof. Thys haue I (as it
were) wyth a wofulnesse of hert
A 2 sens

The Epistle

lens my tendre youthe bewayled, and
so muche the more, for that I haue not,
accordinge to the natural zeale whyche
I beare to my contreye, ben able to re-
dresse it for ungentyll pouerte. A much
forther plage hath fallen of late yeares
I dolorouslye lamente so greate an
oversyghte in the moste lawfull ouer-
throw of the sodometroutse Abbeyes and
Fryeryes, when the most worthy mo-
numentes of this realme, so myserably
perysht in the spoyle. Oh, that men
of learning and of perfyght loue to their
nacyon, were not then appoynted to the
serche of theyr lybraryes, for the conser-
uacyon of those most noble Antiquitees.
Couetousnesse was at that tyme so bu-
sy aboute pryuate commodite, that pub-
lyque wealthe in that moste necessarye
and godly respecte, was not any where
regarded. If your most noble father
of excellent memory, Kynge Henry the
viii. had not of a godly zeale, by specyall
commysyon, dyrected maystre Johan
Leylande, to ouerse a nombre of theyr
sayde libraries, we had lost infynyte
treasure of knowledge, by the spoyle,
which

Dedicatory.

which anon after folowed of their due suppression.

By that meanes we are yet in hope of somewhat to come forward, to the inestimable glory of the lande, namely hys worthy worckes, *de Antiquitate Britannica*, & *de illustribus uiris*, with hys Epigrames and Epicedes, whiche a great nombre of godly men most feruently desyereth. Thys treatyse folowynge, of hys laboriouse progresse, haue I with all mekenesse, dedycated to your magnificent Majestie, as a iust possession to the ryght inheritour. For fyrste was it geuen of the Authour, to youre most noble father of famousse memory in steade of a lowly newe yeares gyft, now do I restore it to youre worthy hyghnesse, his naturall sonne and only true successeur in kingely dygnytye, as youre owne propre good, with all submission decent. I shall not now neede to recite to your learned majestie, what profyte aryseth by continuall readinge of booke, specyally of auntyent hystories, after the necessarye searche of the Byble scryptures, for the treatyse here
fo-

The Epistle

folowinge will plenteously declare it. They treat what is in ych commenwelth to be folowed, and what to be chefely eschewed. What causeth a realme to floryshe, and what doth dyminish the estate therof, wyth a thousande of like matters. They much deceyue Christen Prynces, that dissuade them from veruouse studie of the sacred scriptures, and Chronicles, as the vyrlent papystes haue done by al practyses possible to make them the ymages of theyr beastly father of Rome, Apoc. xiii.

Most of all it becometh a kynge, to knowe the lawes of the Lorde, for he here in earthe by power representeth hys eternall maieste. Be learned (saith David) ye kinges that judge the world embrace good instruccyons, least he in his anger do iustly abhorre yow. Psal. ii. The honour of a kynge (sayth Salomon) standeth not in strengthe, and ryches, but in the searche of wholsome doctryne, to dyuide the drosse from the syluer, and to folowe Goddes holy commandementes, Prov. xxv. A saying it was a thousande, a hondred, and xxx
yeares

Dedicatory.

yeares a go, fuche tyme as Paulus Orosius was here a wryter, that the doctrine of Christ was cause of the decay of the commenwealth of the Romanes. Against them that so blasphemously babled, the sayde Orosius wrote. vii. noble boke, as a confutation of that pernycyouse errour: yet is that moste unhappy and deuylshe opynyon, nowe rayfed up agayne from hell, and brought hyther into Englande, by a great nombre of obstynate Papystes, and desperate lybertynes (it is to be feared) to the dreadfull dampnacyon of manye. If any plage or punishment for synne so chaunce upon us, by the ryghtful hand of God, then is the Gospel or message of saluacyon, wrongfully accused and noysed abroad, to be the chefe cause, and sturrer up therof, and not theyr owne fornycacyon and brybery wyth a thousande myschieues more, whiche calleth to God for dayly vengeance.

We had neuer good worlde (saye they) sens thys newe learnynge came in, neyther are we lyke to haue, tyll it be elerely banyshed agayne. O voyce
more

The Epistle

more aparaunt to come from deuylls then from men christened. The sonne of the lyuinge God Iesus Christ sheweth vs the playne cause; why these wycked persones so obstynatlye dwell in the hate of hys heauenly word. Euery one (sayth he) that worketh wyckednesse doth abhorre that lyghte, because they wyll not their myschieues therby to be knowne. For that lyghte manifesteth to the worlde, their fowle naughty doynges, and shameful oppressions to rebuke. John. iii. These seke but to reigne here in a fleshelye lyberte, ouer other mennes wynes & goodes, for the time of theyr cursed lyues, whiche the scriptures wyl not permyt them. And therefore they fret at the very harte, & would haue them bannyshed the contrey, that they so myghte lyue here wythoute checke. These wyth suche other moste detestable abuses, whose due reformation chiefly belongeth to a king, may as in a clere mirrour, be seane in the said scriptures and chronycles. It may also in them be perceyued, wherof they aryse, and how they may wele by good ordre

Dedicatory.

ordre be abolyshed. And therefore I rec-
ken the contynual searche of them, to a
Christen Gouvernoure most necessary.

We fynde *Exodi.* i. that the mighty
Magistrate vndre God Moyfes, among
his other most worthy actes, droue the
deuourying locustes, which had in Egypte
destroyed al that was grene upon the
earthe, into the reade sea, and there
drowned them so, that they were no more
sene. The like wrought your highneses
most noble father of excellent memory
Kynge Henry the viii. though it were
in an other kinde, suche time as he dys-
charged this his realme of Antichristes
noyful cattel, Monkes, Chanons, Frires,
Nonnes, Heremites, Perdoners, and soule
syngers, with other execrable sectes
of perdition. Neuerthelesse oure Egyp-
pyanes both of the clergye, and layte,
haue foughte euer sene, and yet seketh
to this daye, to leade youre Maiesties
people in a palpable kynde of darke-
nesse by their masses, and other force-
rour witchcraftes, as lately apered
in the last commocyon of Cornewale
and Deuenshyre, to reduce them a-

The Epistle

gayne to the olde obeydence of the great Pharaos of Rome, in the styntyng kyngedome of ydolatry. But your noble counsell, to withstande thys vyolence, hath hytherto moste worthelye wrought, in the myghtie worde of the Lorde, and in the stronge power of your regall rodde, to dryue thys horryble plage of darknesse from the face of thys earthe, and our good hope is, that they wyl graciously so styll continue.

Salomon is commended of Iesus the sonne of Syrach, *Eccle. xlvii.* for that the Lorde had hym replenyshed wyth all wysdome, and for hys sake had dryuen the enemyes awaye farre of, that he myghte buylde an howse in hys name, and prepare vnto hym a sanctuary for euer, whych al to this daye we behold in youre kyngelye persone fulfilled, prayeng vnto God that it maye so styl endure. As in your pryncelye begynnynges ye apere vnto vs a very Josias both in your tendre youthe and vertuouse educacyon, so our specyall hope is, that in your dayly procedinges ye wyl styl perseuer the same. The lykelyhodes in
dede

Dedycatory.

dede are very aparaunte, Gods name be prayfed for it. For by your gracyouſe commandement, hath bene taken awaye the abhomynacyons of the vngodlye. Whyche is a playne token, that ye haue dyrected youre noble harte to the luyngge Lorde, intendynge to ſet vp hys true worſhyppyngeſ agayne. That we delyuered (as Zacharias the marryed preſt ſayeth, *Luce. i.*) out of the cruell handes of oure enemyes, maye ſerue hym from hens fourth wythout feare, all the dayes of oure lyfe. Theſe moſte godlye pryncyples refresheth your chriſten ſubiectes, and ſo greatly delyteth their obedyent hartes, that the onely remembraunce of youre maieties name, is to them now more pleaſaunt, ſwete, and delycyouſe, than is any other pleaſure worldly, lyke as was the name of the fyrſt Joſias to the people of that age. *Eccle. xlix.* The eternall luyngge God proſpere youre hyghneſſe in all kyndes of learnynge and vertue, and preſerue you in longe lyfe vpon earth, to the glorye of hys holye name and comforte of your louynge ſubiectes. Amen.

Johan Bale

To the Reader.

Antiqui-
tees.



peoples

N what estymacion Antiquytees have bene had amonge men of graue wyttes and iudgements, the hystories whyche are, as testyfyeth Cicero, the mastresses of lyfe and exposytours of tymes, haue not omytted to declare. The most aun- cyent and authorysable Antiquytees are those, whych Moses left to the Hebrues, and Berofus to the Caldeanes, as moſte precyouse treasure, and lyuelye memo- ryalles in wrytinge, that both the Jewes and the Gentyles, and in them all na- cyons of the worlde myghte thereby knowe theyr orygynall begynnyngeſ. What hath bene done beſydes in the partycular Kyngedomes abroad by theyr antique wryters, it is knowne to them whyche haue of longe time bene exercyſed

The preface.

exercysed in the readyng of theyr most
auncyent chronycles. Though Gyl^{das} ^{Gyldas.}
Badonicus do reporte on the one syde,
in his fyrst treatise *de excidio Britannie*,
that all the olde monumentes of the
Brytaynes hadde peryshed afore hys
tyme, and were partlye brente by the
enemyes, and partlye conueyed into
other landes by them that fledde from
hens. And although that Bedas ^{Bedas} Gir-
winus also on the other syde, in settinge
fourth the hystorye of the Englyshe
Saxons, doth omyt the Antiquytees
of the seyd Brytaynes their predeces-
sours, partly of hate, as it is supposed,
and partly for want of theyr olde wry-
tynges. Yet remayned there of late
yeres in ferten lybraryes of thys realme ^{Lybra-}
(I haue seane parte of them) the moste ry-
eworthy monumentes, concernynge An-
tiquite, of Ninianus, Patricius, Am-
brosius Merlinus, Gildas Albanus,
Merlinus Syluester, Thelesmus, Mel-
kinus, Kentigeruus, Nennius, Samuel, ^{wryters.}
and other lyke, of whome the more
parte wrote longe afore them.

But

The Preface.

Loue. But thys is hyghly to be lamented,
of all them that hath a naturall loue to
their contrey, eyther yet to lerned An-
tiquyte, whyche is a moſte ſyngular
bewty to the ſame. That in turnynge
ouer of the ſuperſtycyouſe monaſteryes,
ſo lytle reſpecte was had to theyr lybra-
ryes for the ſauegarde of thoſe noble and
precyouſe monumentes. I do not denye
Monkes. it, but the monkes, chanons, and fry-
res, were wycked both wayes, as the
oyled Byſhoppes and preſtes for the more
part are yet ſtyll. Fyrſt for ſo much as
they were the profeſſed ſouldyours of
Antichriſt, and next to that, for ſo muche
as they were moſte execrable lyuers.
For theſe cauſes, I muſt confeſſe them
moſt iuſtly ſuppreſſed. Yet this would
I haue wyſhed (and I ſcarcely vtter it
without teares) that the profytable corne
Abbeyes: had not ſo vnaduſedly and vngodly
peryſhed wyth the vnprofytable chaffe,
nor the whoſome herbes with the
vnwhoſome wedes, I meane the wor-
thy workes of men godly mynded,
and lyuely memoryalles of our na-
cyon, wyth thoſe layſy lubbers and
popyſhe

The Preface.

popashe bellygoddes. But dyuerſe were Lubbers.
the workers of thys deſolacyon, lyke
as the thynges dyſſypated were dy-
uerſe. The veryte and promyſe of our
eternall God, made an ende of the
popes dyſguysed rable, as it wyll do
hys remnaunt, whyche are wele knowne
by their frutes. All plantes (ſayth
Chriſte) whyche my heauenlye father Maſmon-
hath not planted, ſhall be plucked up ^{gers.}
by the rootes, leaſt anye longar the
blynde leaders ſhoulde leade the blynde
multytude. *Math. xi.*

Auaryce was the other dyſpatcher,
whych hath made an ende both of our
lybraryes and bokes wythout reſpecte ^{Couetyſe}
lyke as of other moſte honeſt commo-
dytees, to no ſmall decaye of the com-
men welthe. Cyrus the kynge of Per- ^{Cyrus.}
ſeanes (as teſtifyeth Eſdras) had a no-
ble lybrary in Babylon, for the conſer-
uacyon both of the landes Antiquytees
and alſo of the prynces actes, lawes,
and commaundementes, that whan neceſ-
ſyte ſhoulde requyre it, the certentie of
thynges myghte there be ſought and
founde out. i. *Eſdre. vi.* Nehemias the ^{Nehemias.}
Prophete

The Preface.

Prophete made a lybrarye also, and gathered into it boke from all con-
treies, specyally the boke of the pro-
phetes and of Dauid, the epystles and
aetes of the kynges, with serten annota-
cyons and writynges, Judas Macha-
beus addyng dyuerse vyctoryes to the
same. ii. *Macha.* ii. Thus are buylders
of lybraryes commended in the scrip-
tures, than must their destroyers haue
of the same, their justly deserued infa-
myes, namelye whan couetousnesse is
founde the most busy doar, whose wor-
kes are alwayes to be detested. Where-
fore Salomon sayth: A dyscrete and iuste
rular much profyteth a lande, where a
couetouse rauenor destroyeth it agayne.
Prouer. xxix. O most wycked auaryce,
Saynte Paule calleth the a worshyp-
pyng of ydolles, whyche is a takyng
awaye of all godly honour, *Collof.*
iii. He sayth, thou art suche a temp-
tacyon and snare of the deuyll, as
bryngeth all to perdycon. Yea, he
reporteth the to be the roote of all mys-
chefe. i. *Timot.* vi. Nothyng vpon
earth (sayth Iesus Syrach) is so evyll,
as

Destroy-
ers.

Auaryce

The Preface:

as a couetouse man. *Eccle. x.*

Neuer had we bene offended for the losse of our lybraryes, beyng so many Lybra- in nombre, and in so desolate places ^{ryes.}

for the more parte, yf the chiefe monu- mentes and moſte notable workes of our excellent wryters, had bene reſer- ued. If there had bene in euery ſhyre of Englande, but one ſolemyne lybrary, to the preſeruacyon of thoſe noble wor- kes, and preferrement of good lernyn- ges in oure poſteryte, it had bene yet ſumwhat. But to deſtroye all without conſyderacyon, is and wyll be vnto ^{Deſtruc:} Englande for euer, a moſte horryble ^{cyon.}

infamy amonge the graue ſenyours of other nacyons, A greate nombre of them whych purchaſed thoſe ſuperſtycyouſe manſyons, reſerued of thoſe lybrarye bokes, ſome to ſerue theyr iakes, ſome to ſcoure theyr candelſtyckes, and ſome to rubbe their bootes. Some they ſolde to the groſſers and ſope ſellers, & ſome ^{groſſers.} they ſent ouer ſee to the bokebynders, not in ſmall nombre, but at tymes whole ſhyppes full, to the wonderynge of the foren nacyons. Yea, the vnyuerſytees

of

of

The preface.

A mer-
chaunt.

of thys realme, are not all clere in this detestable fact. But cursed is that bellye, whyche seketh to be fedde with suche vngodly gaynes, and so depelye shameth hys natural contreye. I knowe a merchaunt man, whych shall at thys tyme be namelesse, that boughte the contentes of two noble lybraryes for xl. shyllynges pryce, a shame it is to be spoken. Thys stuffe hath he occupied in the stede of graye paper by the space of more than these x. yeares, and yet he hath store ynough for as many yeares to come. A prodygyuose example is this, and to be abhorred of all men which loue their nacyon as they shoulde do.

An exam-
ple.

Norwich.

O cyties of Englande, whose glory standeth more in bellye chere, than in the serche of wysdome godlye. How cometh it, that neyther you, nor yet your ydell masmongers, have regarded thys most worthy commoditye of your contrey? I meane the conseruacyon of your Antiquytees, and of the worthy labours of your lerned men: I thynke the renowme of suche a notable acte, wolde haue much longer endured, than
of

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of all your belly bankettes and table triumphes, eyther yet of your newly purchased hawles to kepe S. Georges feast ^{Gylde hawles.} in. What els made the auneyent Grekes and Romanes, famouse to the world, but suche vertuouse and necessary prouysions in their commen welthes? What els hath made the Jewes now an obscure nacyon, but the decaye of their kynge-dome and contiunall destruccyons besydes. Yea, what maye brynge our realme ^{England} to more shame and rebuke, than to haue it noyed abroade, that we are despyfers of lernynge? I iudge thys to be true, and vtter it wyth heauynesse, that neyther the Brytaynes vnder the Romanes and Saxons, nor yet the Englyshe people vndre the Danes and Normannes, had ^{dammage} euer suche dammage of their lerned monumentes, as we haue seane in our time. Oure posterite maye wele curse thys wycked facte of our age, thys vnreasonable spole of Englandes moste noble Antiquytees, vnlesse they be stayed in tyme, and by the art of pryntyng be brought into a nombre of coppies. The monkes kepte them vndre duste, the ydle

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Prestes. headed prestes regarded them not, theyr
latter owners haue moste shamefullie
abused them, and the couetouse mer-
chauntes haue solde them away into fo-
ren nacions for moneye. Steppe you
nobylyte fourth now last of all, ye noble men and
women (as there are in these dayes a great
nombre of you most nobyllie lerned,
praye be to God for it) and shewe your
naturall noble hartes to your nacyon.
Treade vndre your fete the unworthy ex-
amples of these Herostrates or abhomynable
destroyars. And brynge you into the
lyghte, that they kept longe in the dar-
kenes, or els in these dayes seketh vt-
terly to destroye. As ye fynde a notable
Antiqui-tees. Antyquyte, suche as are the hystories of
Gildas and Nennius amonge the Bry-
taynes, Stephanides and Asserius among
the Englyshe Saxons, lete them anon
be imprinted, and so brynge them into a
nombre of coppyes, both to their and
your owne perpetuall fame. For a more
notable poynt of nobylyte can ye not
shewe, than in suche sort to bewtyfie
your contrey, and so to restore vs to suche
Contreye a truthe in hystories, as we haue longe
wanted.

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wanted. We have the fable of Dio-^{Fables.}
clecyane and hys xxxiii. Doughters, and
how thys realme was called *Albion ab
albis rupibus*, wyth lye and all, but the
veryte as yet we haue not, how thys
lande was fyrst inhabyted. If we fynde
them mixed wyth supersticyons, we
shall measure them by the scriptures,
and sumwhat beare with the corrupcyon ^{Corrup-}
of their tymes. Unknowne is it not cyon.
vnto you, but that the most noble con-
querours of the worlde, haue euermore
had in muche pryce the Antiquytees of
storyes, and haue lerned of them the
thyng which hath most increased their
worthy fame.

Now come we to the author of thys
present treatyse, whyche plenteoussye
hath declared the abundaunce of a no-^{Leylande.}
ble harte to hys contreye. Thys was
Johan Leylande, an excellent oratour
and poete, moreouer a man lerned in
many sondrye languages, as Greke,
Latyne, Frenche, Italion, Spanyshe,
Brittyshe, Saxonyshe, Walshe, Eng-
lyshe, and Scottyshe. A most feruent
fauourer was thys man, and a moste
dylygent

The Preface.

Antiquarius. diligent searcher of the Antiquities of this our English or Brittainish nation, as will appear not onely by this treatise followinge, but also by many other notable workes whiche he hath lernedly compyled. Bycause I will not stande alone in the prayse of hym and his worthie actes, I will now bringe fourth an other wytnesse,

A witnesse. a man lerned and louyng his contrey also, whych wrote vnto me iii. yeares ago, dolourously lamentyng his soden fall. Maistre Leylande (sayth he) whose prynted workes I haue sent yow, is in suche a frenesie at this present, that lytle hope I haue of his recouer, whereby he myghte fynyshe such thynges as he began, and would haue ended, yf lyfe, helthe, and ryghte reason had serued hym thereunto. There

Oblocutors. be dyuerse whiche (by report of his enemyes, as Polydore Vergyle and others) saye, that he wolde neuer haue set fourth suche thynges as he promysed, affirmyng hym to be a vaynegloryouse persone, whiche woulde promyse more, than euer he was able

or

The Preface.

or intended to perfourme.

I muche do feare it that he was
vayne gloryouse, and that he had a
poetycall wytt, whyche I lament, for ^{Lamen-}
I iudge it one of the cheifest thynges table.
that caused hym to fall besydes hys
ryghte dyscernynges. But thys dare
I be holde to saye, as one that know-
eth it (for I sawe and redde of them
in his stody, dyuerse and many tymes)
that he neuer promysed to set fourth so
manye workes as he had dygested in ^{workes}
an ordre, and had in a forwarde redy-
nesse to haue set fourth. And surely in
suche a sort he handeled the matters by
hym treated of, that (by my symple
iudgement) if he had so fynyshe them
and set them fourth accordyng as he
than intended and wolde haue done.
Truly I suppose no lesse, but it wolde ^{A wondre}
haue byn a wondre (yea, a myracle to
the worlde) to haue redde them. And
that all other authors, whyche haue
wrytten of vs and of oures in tymes
passe, concernyng thynges memora-
ble, to be chronycled, eyther yet put in
wrytyng, shoulde haue bene counted
but

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**Autho-
rites.** but as shaddowes, or of small estyma-
cyon in resyect of hym. So lernedlye,
lyuelye, cuydently, and groundedlye,
and with fuche authorytees (Yea, and
as it were wyth a serten maiestie)
woulde he haue fullye and whollye
paynted, described, or set fourth thys
oure realme and all thynges therein,
wyth all the domynyons thereof, and
wyth all fuche thynges as haue from
tyme to tyme byn done in them.

**Acquaint-
ed.** I was as famylyarlye acquaynted
wyth hym, as wyth whome I am best
acquaynted, and do knowe certenlye,
that he from his youth was so earnestly
studyouse and desyerouse of our Anti-
quytees, that alwayes hys whole sto-
dyes were dyrected to that ende. And
for the true and full attaynyng ther-
unto, he not onlye applyed hym selfe
to the knowledge of the Greke and
Latyne tongues, wherein he was (I
myghte saye) excellentlye lerned. But
also to the stodye of the Bryttyshe, Saxon-
yshe, and Walshe tongues, and so muche
profyted therin, that he most perfytelye
vnderstode them, And yet not herwyth

all

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all content, he dyd fully and whollye both labour and trauayle in hys owne persone, throughe this our realme and certen of the dominions therof, because he woulde haue the perfyte and full knoweledge of all thynges that myghte be gathered or learned, bothe for thynges memorable, and for the sytuacyon of the same. And as for all authors of Authors Greke, Latyne, Frenche, Italian, Spanyshe, Bryttyshe, Saxonyshe, Walshe, Englyshe, or Scottyshe, towching in any wyse the vnderstandynge of oure Antiquitees, he had so fully redde and applyed them, that they were in a manner graffed in hym as of nature. So that he myght well cal him selfe *Antiquarius*.

Surely my frynde, I can not therfore but lament this hys estate, boldelye affirminge, that Englande neuer sawe ^{Dolorously.} (nor as I beleue, shal se, excepte God saye Amen therto) a man to him herin in al thynges to be compared. For vndoubted he was in these matters wonderfull and peerlesse, so that as concerninge them, Englande had yet neuer

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uer a greater losse. But what shall we
saye? It hath pleased God that he shuld
thus be depryued of hys wyttes, that
Lord knoweth best what he hath to do,
hys name be for euermore blessed. But
thys shal be my prayer styll, that yf the
Lorde wyll not geue hym his ryghte
vnderstandinge agayne, that it maye
yet please his goodnesse, to put in the
minde of some that best may, to do it:
That not only such thinges as maistre
Leylande intended to haue set fourth
of hys owne, but also suche olde au-
thors as he hath gathered together into
hys lybraryes (and as yet not prynted)
may (and that with spede) be set fourth
in prynte, for the necessary knowledge
of all men touchyng Antiquitees. But
after suche rate and sorte as Maystre
Leylande hym selfe (yf hys ryght rea-
son had serued hym) woulde haue set
them fourth, for that do I neuer loke.
But hereof ones to make an ende as
Terence feately sayth, *ut quimus, quan-
do ut uolumus non licet.* We must do as
we may, when we cannot do as we
woulde. All these are the testymo-
nies

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nies of my frynde.

Thus am I not alone in opynyon
concernyng Johan Leylande and such
other for Antiquitees sake, but haue so
manye more with their good willes to
assiste me as naturallie fauoreth En- Not alone
glande. By thys worthye propertye
(sayth Cassiodorus) is a noble citezen
known. He seketh the commodite,
praise and aduauncement of hys countreie,
Swete is the remembraunce of a man-
nes naturall lande, to hym that is ab-
sent. The byrdes that flye abroad,
do loue their owne nestes. The beastes Creatures.
that ronne astraye, seketh their accuf-
tomed cowches. And the fyshes within
the water, resorteth to their hollow den-
nes. Ryghte notably was it alleged of
Plato, that we are not borne onlye to
our owne commoditees. But we ought
to haue respect both to our countrey and
kyndred. Of our natural countrey we
haue our parentes, our fode, our norish-
ment, frendship, frindes, acquayntaunce,
howse, wyfe, chyldren, with such lyke.
The fathers in the olde lawe, had such Fathers.
an inwarde loue to their natyve soyle,

The Treatise.

A clodde. suckynge the moysture, and not renderynge frute to the commodite thereof as manye doth, the more is the pyty. But he hath muche fructifyed in bryngynge manye thynges to clere knowledge, whyche haue longe remayned in horrible darkenesse. He is here vnto vs in Englande, in these hys frutefull labours, as was Joannes Annius to the Italianes, and as were bothe Conradus Celtes and Franciscus Jrenicus to the Germanes, whyche brought many most wonderfull Antiquitees of theirs to lyghte. Hys laboures in collectynge the same to the syngular commoditye of oure nacyon, will apere here after abundaunt, to them that shall dylygentlye peruse this small treatyse, whyche he gaue to Kynge Henry, the, viii. as a newe yeares gyft, in the yeare of oure Lorde a M.D.XLVI. The whyche as I haue receyued of a specyall frynde, so do I agayne fryndelye communycate it, to the fryndely louers of my countreye. And thus it begynneth :

Similes.

The title

¶ **Johan Heylande.**

Where

The laboriouse

JOURNALL and **SEARCH** of Johan
Leylande, for Englandes Antiquities,
geuen of hym as a newe yeares gyfte
to Kyng Henry the viii. in the xxxvii.
yeare of his reygne, with decla-
racyons enlarged by
Johan Bale.



O man (I thinke) there is
which beareth good affec-
cyon to Englande, or that
nombreth the loue of his na-
turall contrey amonge comlye and
necessary vertues, but wyl commende
the honest affecte, stodye, labour, and
diligence of the author of thys present
treatyse. And not onely that, but vpon
the same he wyll hym selfe endeuer:
yea, yche man to hys talente, to folowe,
the lyke in effect. Johan Leylande in
thys and manye other workes, whyche he
hath in hys tyme compyled, haue not shew-
ed hymselfe a barreyne and unfruteful
clodde of earthe wythin hys owne nacyon, Clodde.
fucking

Contrey
loue.

The Treatise.

A clodde suckynge the moysture, and not renderynge frute to the commodite thereof as manye doth, the more is the pyty. But he hath muche fructifyed in bryngynge manye thynges to clere knowledge, whyche haue longe remayned in horrible darkenesse. He is here vn-to vs in Englande, in these hys frute-full labours, as was Joannes Annius to the Italianes, and as were bothe Conradus Celtes and Franciscus Jrenicus to the Germanes, whyche brought many most wonderfull Antiquitees of theirs to lyghte. Hys laboures in collectynge the same to the syngular commoditye of oure nacyon, will apere here after abundaunt, to them that shall dylygentlye peruse this small treatyse, whyche he gaue to Kynge Henry, the, viii. as a newe yeares gyft, in the yeare of oure Lorde a M.D.XLVI. The whyche as I haue receyued of a specyall frynde, so do I agayne fryndelye communycate it, to the fryndely louers of my countreye. And thus it begynneth :

Similes.

The title

¶ **Johan Heylande.**

Where

Of Iohan Leylande.

Where as it pleased youre hygh-
nesse vpon very iuste consyderacyons,
to encorage me, by the authoryte of
your moste gracyouse commysion, in *Studius*
the xxxv. yeare of your prosperouse *antiquita-*
reygne, to peruse and dylygentlye to *tis in prin-*
searche all the lybraryes of Monaste-
ryes and collegies of thys your noble
realme, to the entent that the monu-
mentes of auncyent wryters, as wel of
other nacyons as of your owne pro-
uynce, myghte be brought out of dead-
ly darkenesse to lyuelye lyght, and to
receyue lyke thanks of their postery-
te, as they hoped for at suche tyme, as
they employed their longe and greate
studyes to the publyque wealthe.

¶ Iohan Bale.

Se here the wysdome of thys worthy
and noble prynce, Kyng Henry the
viii. how prudentlye he dysposeth mat-
ters. Accordynge to the Pryncely ad-Princely
mynystracyon, of God to hym com-
mitted, he hath here consyderacions
diuerse respectinge as wele the dyspo-
sycyons of his subiectes, as those thyn-
ges also, whyche myght seme to be
profi-

The newe yeares gyft

profytable in a Christen commen welth. Not only marked he the natural inclination of this Leylande, but also prouoked him to folowe it in effect, to the conseruacion of the landes Antiquitees whyche are a moſte ſyngulare bewtye in euery nacyon. He gaue hym out his autorite and commiſſion, in the yeare of oure Lorde a M. D. xxxiii. to ſerche and peruſe the Libraries of hys realme in monaſteries, couentes, and colleges, before their vtter deſtruccion, whyche God then appoynted for their wyckedneſſes ſake. The rular (ſaythe S. Paule) beareth not the ſwerde in vayne, but is the miniſter of God, to take vengeance on them that do euyl, *Roma. xiii.* And his noble purpoſe was thys, to ſaue the precyouse monumentes of auncyent wryters, whych is a moſt worthy worke, and ſo to brynge them from darkeneſſe to a lyuely light, to the notable fame and ornature of this land. Thus was there in this kyng, beſides that is ſpoken afore, a ſtodye of thyngeſ memorable, and a regardynge of noble Antiquite, whyche bothe are
to

Antiquite

A kinge.

Studoouſe

Of Johan Leylande.

to be commended hyghly.

¶ Johan Leylande.

Yea, and furthermore that the holy
scriptures of God myghte both be syn-
cerly taught and learned, all maner
of superstycyon, and crafty coloured *Cura rell*
doctryne of a rowte of Romaine By- *gionis in*
shoppes, totally expelled oute of thys *Principe.*
your most catholyque realme. I thinke
it now no lesse, than my very dewtye
breuely to declare to your Maiestie,
what frute haue spronge of my labori-
ouse iourney and costly enterpryse, both
rooted vpon your infynyte goodnesse and
lyberalyte, qualytees ryght highly to be
estemed in all Prynces, and most specy-
ally in yow, as naturally your owne welc
knowne proprietes.

¶ Johan Bale.

An other cause Johan Leylande bryng-
eth fourth here, of thys serche of ly-
braries, which is, that the scriptures
of God myght therby be more purely *the truths*
taught then afore in the Romish popes
time. Moreouer, that all kyndes of
wicked superstycyons, and of the sophy-
stycall doctrynes myghte be remoued

¶

hens

The newe yeares gyft

hens, to the amendement or els more
clere aperaunce of the true Chrysten
fayth. For though the more part of wri-
ters, were wholly given to serue Anti-
christes affectes in the parelouse ages
of the Church. *Apo. ix*, Yet were there
Sum good som amonge them, whiche refusynge that
office, sought the onlye glory of their
Lorde God. In the middest of al darke-
nesse, haue some men by all ages, had
the liuynge sprete of Goddes chyl dren,
what though they haue in some thynges
erred. *Gal. iiii*. Neuer yet were the
spelunkes of Abdias wythoute the true
Prophetes of God, what though that
Jesabel. wycked Jezabel, the Romyshe church
most cruelly fought their bloud *iii. Re.*
xviii. The worthy workes of these, this
noble kyng sought to saue by this Ley-
lande, afore the suppressinge of the mon-
kyshe monasteryes, which commendeth
in hym (as good reason geueth it) both
the care of Christen relygyon, and also
the disanullynge of most deuylysh ido-
latry. Suche a discrete and circumspect
A kyng kyng doth the wysse man cal, a welfare
of the worlde, and an upholdynge of
the

Of Iohan Leylands.

the people. *Sapi. vi.* The frutes spryn-
ginge of Leylandes laboriouse iourney
now foloweth in effecte.

¶ Iohan Leylands.

Fyrst I haue conserued many good *Exempla-*
authors, the whych otherwyse had ben *ria ueterum*
lyke to haue perished, to no small in- *authorum*
commoditye of good letters. Of the which *conseruata,*
parte remayne in the most magnificent
libraryes of your royall palaces. Part *Aud. Bi*
also remayne in my custodie, wherby *bliotheca*
I trust right shortly, so to describe your *palatina*
moste noble realme, and to publyshe
the Maiestie of the excellent actes of
yours progenytours, hitherto fore ob-
scured, bothe for lacke of empryn-
tyng of such workes as laye secretly
in corners.

¶ Iohan Bait.

Yf he be worthy prayse, whyche
seketh to profyte a commen wealthe
Iohan Leyland is not to be neglected
here, for thys hys laboriouse iourney *Journey*
and costuouse enterpryse. For therby
he hath saued the profitable workes of
many excellent wryters, which els had
bene losse, to no small decaye of that

The newe yeares gyft.

wholsome veryte, whiche is both to be sought in the scriptures of the Byble, and also in the moste olde and autentick Chronycles of our prouynce. He ded wele to commyt certen of those worthy workes to the kinges noble Libraries to their conseruacyon, and also in reseruyng a certen of them to hym selfe, at that tyme myndynge to haue polished our Chronycles, by fabulouse wryters sore blemysht. But a moste noble acte shoulde he do, that wold cle rely redeme them from dust and byrd-fylynges, or pryuate vse to no profyte, and so bryng them fourth to a common wealth of godly knowledge and lernynge, to the worthy fame of England, and increase of vertue. No godly man lyghteth a candle to put it vndre a bushel, but to set it a broade to the confort of many. *Luce. xi.* To locke vp the gates of true knowledge, from them that affectuously seketh it to the glory of God, is a property belongynge onely to the hypocrytysh Pharisees, and false lawers. *Mat. xxiii.* A more sygne of ignobylyte can not be sene, then to hyde

Library-
es.

Good bo-
kes.

Ignobili-
ty.

Of Johan Heylande.

hyde such noble monumentes, neyther
can growe a more famous report, than
to sende them fourth a broade amonge
men, And for that purpose (I thynke)
God hath in thys age geuen the noble
art of prentyng.

¶ Johan Heylande.

And also because men of eloquence
hath not enterprised, to set them fourth
in a floryshynge style, in some tymes
past not commenly vsed in Englande
of writers, otherwise wele learned, and
nowe in suche estymacyon, that except
truth he delycately clothed in purple
her written verytees can scant synde
a reader. That all the worlde shal euy-
dently perceyue, that no particular re-
gion, maye iustely be more extolled, than
yours for true nobyltye and vertues at
all poyntes renoumed.

¶ Johan Bale.

Muche haue the excellent and ly-
uelye actes of Kynges bene obscured,
(as is wrytten afore) for so muche as
these noble Antyquytes haue not bene
ere thys tyme reueled, but tyed vp
in cheanes, and hydden vndre dust in
the

*Stylus a-
grestis ne-
cerum scri-
ptorum.*

*Antiqui-
tees.*

The newe yeares gift

the monkes and fryres libraryes. The
grete want of them hath caused our
latter Chronicles, specially Johan Har-
dynges, Wyllyam Caxton, Robert Fa-
bians, and now last of al Polydore Uer-
gyll, so depely to erre, as they haue
done in many poyntes. And ii. thynges
chiefely haue caused them (Leylande
sayth) so longe to be withholden from vs.
The one is the slacknesse of empryn-
tynge, that no studiouse persone, myn-
dyng the veritees preferrement, hath
laboured their settinge out, to the com-
men profite. An other is the want of or-
nature, that they haue not bene chan-
ged into a more eloquent stile, to the ful
satisfyenge of delycate eares and wyt-
tes. The fyrst I woulde wyshe to be
folowed, as a thyng very necessary to
our Englysh commen wealthe. The o-
ther for the fyrst tyme, myghte wele be
spared. For vndoubtedly, authoryte it
woulde adde vnto them, to apere fyrst
of all in their owne simplycyte or na-
tive colours without bewtie of speche.
The scriptures are not to be reiected,
though they for the more part, want
that

ii. things

eloquence

Scriptu-
res.

¶ Johan Leylande.

that same plasaunt order, which is commonly sought amonge prophane wryters. God hath chosen (S. Paule saith) the folyshe and weak thynges of the worlde, to confounde the wyse and myghtye. i *Cor. i.*

¶ Johan Leylande.

Farther more part of the exemplaries, curiously fought by me, and fortunately found in fondry places of this youre dominion, hath bene empynted in Germany, and now be in the presses chiefly of Frobenius, that not alonly the Germanes, but also the Italianes themselves, that counte as the Grekes ded full arrogantly, all other nacyns to be barbarouse and vnlettered, sauinge their owne, shall haue a direct occasyon, openly of force to say. That *Britannia prima fuit parens,atrix (addo hoc etiam, Et iure quidem optimo) conseruatricum uirorum magnorum, tum maxime ingeniorum.* *Exemplaria premissa*

¶ Johan Bale.

Here sheweth Leylande, howe the thirde or latter part of hys colleccions out of the Englyshe lybraryes, was bestowed.

The newe yeares gyft

Of bo.
kes. stowed to profyte. But where as he maketh report here, a serten of them to haue bene empynted in Germany. I suppose he partly speaketh it for the worke of Iosephus Denonius, which he wrote in paraphrasticall verses, vpon the treatyse of Dares Phrygius concerninge the destruccyon of Troye, and in. vi. bokes dedicated it to Baldewine than archebyshop of Canterbury; which worke (sayth he in *Syllabo antiquarum* **Lelandus.** *diſtionum*) was prynted in Germany, but very corruptly vnder the tytle of Cornelius Nepos a Romane. Wherof Guilhelmus Fastregicus in his fyrste boke *de Originibus rerum* maketh also mencyon. Of the bokes which shoulde be in the handes of Hieronymus Frobenius, can I nothyng heare. Yet haue I made thydre most instaunt sute and labour by diuerse honeste men, at the least to haue had but theyr tytles, but **Coniectu.**
se. I neuer coulde obtayne them. Whiche maketh me to thinke, that eyther, they haue peryshed by the waye, or els that they are throwne a syde in some corner, and so forgotten. Yet Conradus
Gef-

of Iohan Leylande.

amonge other hath ryfen of hys study
ouse labour. Antichrist and hys myny-^{Anti-}
sters are lyke to be the better knowne,^{christ.}
and their tyrannouse vsurpacyons per
ceyued, how shamefullye they haue
abused the dygnyte of kynges. Whose
power S. Paul declaereth, not to be of
the proude Romysh popet, as they
hane bene perswaded by hys false pro-
phetes in euery nacyon, but immediatly
from the omnypotent God of heauen.
Roma. xiii. In all ages haue there bene^{writers.}
some godly writers in Englande which
haue both smelled out, and also by theyr
wrytynges detected the blasphemouse
fraudes of thys Antichrist. Dyuerse,
of those christen workes ded Leylande
fynde, and was by them occasyoned to
write a great boke, called Antiphilar-
chia, agaynst the ambycyoufe empyre
of the Romysh byshop. And in thys he
chefely withstode the subtyle assercyons
and sophystycall reasonynges of an ydell
brayned papyfte, called Albertus Pi-^{a papyft}
ghius, sumtyme a cattystapled canon
in the great cathedral mynster of vtrecht
in Hollande. Wherin he wylleth that

The newe yeares gyfte

lerned, and hygh iudgement, to descerne my dylygence in the longe volume, wherin I haue made answer for the defence of your supreme dygnyte, alonly lenynge to the stronge pyllour of holye scripture agaynste the whole college of the Romanystes, clokyng their crafty assercyons and argumettes, vndre the name of one poore Pighius of Ultraiecte in Germany, and standynge to them as to their only anker holde agaynst tempestes that they knowe wyll aryse, yf truthe maye be by lycens lette in, to haue a voyce in the generall counsell.

Alber-
tus Pi-
ghius.

¶ Johan Bale.

By the hystories of Antiquyte, are the natures of all ages of the worlde manifested from tyme to tyme, and also both the prophecyes of Daniel and of S. Johans reuelacyon more easely of their readers vnderstanded. For he that marketh not by the serche of earnest chronycles, the dysposycyon of tymes, shall neuer beholde those godly prophecyes fulfilled in effect. And therefore sayth Leylande here, that thys profyte amonge

Prophe-
cyes.

of Johan Leylande.

amonge other hath ryſen of hys ſtudy
ouſe labour. Antichriſt and hys myny- Anti-
ſters are lyke to be the better knowne, ^{chriſt.}
and their tyrannouſe vſurpacyons per
ceyued, how ſhamefullye they haue
abused the dygnyte of kynges. Whoſe
power S. Paul declareth, not to be of
the proude Romyſh popet, as they
haue bene perſuaded by hys falſe pro-
phetes in euery nacyon, but immediatly
from the omnypotent God of heauen.
Roma. xiii. In all ages haue there bene ^{writers.}
ſome godly writers in Englande which
haue both ſmelled out, and alſo by their
wrytynges detected the blaſphemouſe
fraudes of thys Antichriſt. Dyuerſe,
of thoſe chriſten workes ded Leylande
fynde, and was by them occaſyoned to
write a great boke, called Antiphilar-
chia, agaynſt the ambycyouſe empyre
of the Romyſh byſhop. And in thys he
cheſely withſtode the ſubtyl aſſercyons
and ſophyſtycall reaſonynges of an ydell
brayned papyſte, called Albertus Pi- a papyſt
ghius, ſumtyme a cattystapled canon
in the great cathedral mynſter of vtrecht
in Hollande. Wherin he wylleth that

The next yeres gyfte,
the veryte maye ones fynde gentyll hea-
rers, agaynst those wycked enemyes.

¶ **Johan Leylande.**

*Affectus
auctoris
erga pa-
triam.*

Yet herin only I haue not pytched
the supreme worke of my labour, wher
vnto your grace moste lyke a kyngelye
patrone of all good learnynge ded
anymate me. But also consyderainge
and expendynge with my selfe, how
great a nombre of excellent godlye
wyttes and wryters, learned wyth the
best, as the tymes serued, hath bene in
thys your regyon. Not onely at suche
tymes as the Romane emprours had
recourse to it, but also in those dayes
that the Saxons preuayled of the Bry-
taynes, and the Normannes of the Sax-
ons, coulde not but with a feruent ze-
le and an honest corage, commende them
to memory. Els alas, lyke to haue bene
perpetually obscured, or to haue bene
lyghtelye remembred, as vncerteyne
shaddowes.

¶ **Johan Bale.**

Not onelye ded Johan Leylande
collect these frutefull auntyent authors
together, that men myghte by them in-
ueye

of Iohan Heylande.

neye agaynste the false doctrine of doctrine
pappystes, corruptyng both the scrip-
tures of God and the chronycles of
thys realme, by execrable lyes and fa-
bles but also that their wyttie workes
myghte come to lyght and be spredde
abroade to the whorthye fame of the
land. For by them maye it wele apere,
the tymes alwayes consydered, that
we are no Barbarouse nacyon, as con-
temptuouslye the Italyane wryters doth
call vs. Yet Cornelius Tacitus a no-
ble Romane, in the lyfe of Julius
Agricola, commendeth the bryngynge
vp of noble mennys chyldren in the
lyberall scyences amonge the Brytay-
nes, and preferreth the pregnauncy of
their wittes afore the laboryouse study
of the Galles, whome we now call
Frenche men. Moreouer afore that, he
reporteth the seyde Brytaynes, to be fa-
mously remembred of manye worthy
writers, which is no note of obscuryte
or barberousnesse. And thys noble na-
cyon had afterwarde most wyttie wri-
ters and men of grounded learnynge,
vnder the Saxons, Danes, and Normannes

Cornelius
Tacitus

Britayne

The next greatest gyfte

**Bastar-
des.**

so wele as they had afore tyme vndre the Romane Emprours. A fylthy basterde is he to Englande, and a moste cruell enemy to all good lernyng, that wyll now obscure their names and destroye their workes, to the landes perpetuall dyscommoditye. As some vnnatural chyl dren haue done now of late, to serue their pryuate affeccyons more than the comen welthe. God shorten thes vnprofytable lyues, if they cease not of that myschefe in tyme.

¶ Johan Heylande.

Libri quatuor de uiris illustribus, sive de scriptoribus Britannicis.

Wherfor I knowynge by infynyte varyete of bokes, and assyduouse readdyng of them, who hath bene learned and who hath written from tyme to tyme in this realme, haue digested into iiii. bokes, the names of them wyth their lyues and monumentes of learnynge. And to them added thys tytyle, *De uiris illustribus*, folowyng the profytable example of Hierome, Gennadie, Casiodore, Seueryane, and Trittemie a late writer. But alwaye so handlynge the matter, that I haue more expacyated in thys campe, than they ded, as in

of Johan Leylande.

a thyng that desyred to be sumwhat at large, and to haue ornature. The fyrst boke begynnynge at the Druides, is deducted vnto the tyme of the commynge of S. Augustyne into Englande. The seconde is from the tyme of Augustyne, vnto the aduente of the Normanes.

¶ Johan Bale.

In thys ded Johan Leylande declare a noble kynde of stody and a naturall hart to hys contrey. The Lorde of heauen sende England more of suche ^{More} louers, and take awaye those vnprofy- ^{fyndes} table cloddes, whyche seketh not els but them selues in the destruccyon of thynges memorable and necessarye. The boke of S. Hierome *de uiris illustribus*, is iudged of them that be godly, wyse, and lerned, to be a worke verye excellent, and muche profytable to the Christen commen vse. For it sheweth what writers there were in the prymatyue church, and what frute spronge of their doctryne. If anye learned man hadde ^{Church} shewed thys ordre in the Brittyshe church. whyche contynued from the Apostles tyme by Joseph of Arymathe,

The nexte yeares gift

thie, and other godlye mynystrs, tyll
the commyng of Augustyne, we had
knowe of their christianyte muche
more than we now do. Bedas in the
Englysh church, wrote *De scriptoribus*
Ecclesie, whych had clerelye peryshed
Honorio (Gefnerus sayth) yf one Honorius Au-
gustudunensis had not into his boke
of the same tytle, conuayed a certen of
them. Other collectors of the names and
workes of lerned writers, had we none
here in Englande, that I euer hearde
of, sauynge one Bostonus of Bury,
whyche was verye copyouse in that
matter. Now commeth Johan Leylande
with hys. iiii. bokes *de uiris illustribus*,
and he so abundantlye wyll satisfye the
hungry expectacyon of many, maye
Leyland. hys worke come ones to lyght, that
much more is not therin to be desyred.
Blesied be that man, whyche shall set
that worthy worke abroad. And con-
trary wyse, cursed be he for euer and
euer, that shall in sphyght of hys na-
cyon, seke therof the destruccyon.

¶ Johan Leylande.

The thirde from the Normans, to
the

of Iohan Leylande.

the ende of the most honourable reigne
of the myghtie, famous, and prudent
Prynce, Henry the. vii. your father.
the fourth begynneth wyth the name
of your maieste, whose glorie in lear-
nyng is to the worlde so clerely kno-
wne, that though emonge the lyues of
other learned men I haue accuratelye
celebrated the names of Blandudus, *Principes*
Molmutius, Constantinus magnus, Si- *cruditi.*
gebertus, Alfridus, Alfridus magnus,
Athelstanus, and Henry the fyrste,
Kynges and your progenytours. And
also Ethelwarde, seconde sonne to Al-
fride the greate, Hunfryde Duke of
Glocester, and Tippetote earle of wor-
cestre, yet conferred with your grace,
they seme as small lyghtes (yf I maye
trely saye my iudgment, your hygh
modestie not offended) in respect of the
daye starre.

¶ Iohan Bale.

Of many ydell wytted braggers,
whych iudge them selues lerned and
are nothyng lesse, is the tytle of thys
worke, *de uiris illustribus*, contempned the tytle
and ill spoken of. But what wyse men

The next yeares worke

do thinke of them that so franticklye
on their ale benches do prattle, it is
easy to coniecture. . . Saynt Hieronimus,
Gennadius, Cassiodorus, Seuerianus and
Tertullianus, whome Leylande here nameth
for example, thought not the argu-
ment lyghte, whan they wrote wor-
kes of that tittle. No more did Sen-
das Grecus, Isidorus, Hildefonius, Basi-
per, Sigebertus, Honorius, Trissan-
dus, Bostius, Bergomas, and sigent
fort more, in doyng the same. The
ordre of Leylandes worke into fift
bokes deuyled, begynnyng at the Dru-
ides, and endyng in the lattu yeares
of Kynge Henry the. viii. as he hath
herin vttered, is very commendable.
Sumwhat more is it than a yeare past,
sens I put fourth a worke of the same
argument, entytled *de scriptoribus Bri-
tannicis*, conteynyng. v. bokes wyth
ferten addycyons whych I gathered to-
gyther beyng out of the realme.
Sens I returned agayne therunto, by
the serche of dyuerse most ruynouslye
spoyled, broaken vp, and dysperfed ly-
brayes, I haue collected by no small
labour

Autho-
res.

Scrip-
tores.

of Iohan Leylande.

labour and dyligence, so muchie as wyll
make so many boke more, besydes the
necessarye recognycyon and frutefull
augmentacyon of the seyde first worke.
Thys lattare worke intende I to set *Aliud*
fourth also, to the commodyte of my *opus.*
contrey, as it is ones fynished, yf po-
uerie withstande me not, as it is my
most doubt. Yet wolde I haue no man
to iudge my rude labours, to Leylandes
fyneworkemanshype in any poynt equal
but at all tymes to geue place vnto it.

¶ Iohan Leylande.

Now farther to insynuate to your
grace, of what matters the writers,
whose lyues I haue congested into. iiii
bokes, hath treated of. I maye ryghte *Ingenia*
boldely saye, that besyde the cognycion *scriptorum*
of the. iiii. tungues, in the whych part *Britanni-*
of them hath excelled, that there is no *corum om-*
kynde of lyberall scyence, or any feate *ni genere*
concernynge learnynge, in the whych *eruditio-*
they haue not shewed certayne argu- *nis exer-*
mentes of great felycyte of wytte. Yea
and concernynge the interpretacyon of
holy scripture, both after the auntyent
forme, and sens the scholastycall trade
they

The newe yeares gyfte
they haue reigned as in a certayne
excellencye.

¶ Johan Bale.

Lytera.
ture. In thys parcell Leylande expresseth,
the most excellent wyttes, the knowledge
of tungues, and the manyfolde lytera-
ture of hys Englyshe writers, whose
lyues he vttereth in hys. iiii. former bo-
kes at large. Many of them (he sayth)
were excellent in the thre pryncypall
languages, Hebrue, Greke, and Latyne.
Hebrues As concernynge the Hebrue, it is to be
thought, that many were therein wele
learned in the dayes of Kynge Athel-
stane. For at the instaunt request of his
prelates, he caused the scriptures out of
that tungue to be by certen doctours
translated into the Saxonysh or En-
glyshe speche, as in the chronycles is
meneyoned, Robert Grosthede of Soth-
folke, a famouse learned man, and
sumtyme byshop of Lyncolne, extrac-
ted many thynges out of the Hebrues
commentaryes, specyally, he transla-
ted the Testament of the Patryarkes,
and out of the Greke certen workes of
Grekes. Aristotle, Dionyse, and Suidas, besy-
des

of John Heylande.

des that Helena the mother of great
Constantyne ded in her tyme. Gildas
Lambrius, Claudia Rufina, Constan-
tinus magnus, Maildolphus Scotus,
Aldelmus Bladunius, Thobias Lan-
titanus, Bedas Girwinus, Daniel Wen-
tanus, Flaccus Albinus, Joannes Fri-
gena, Odo Seuerus, Iosephus Deno-
nius, and a great--fort more, in the
Greke tungue wete very notable. The
numbre of good Latyne authors within ^{Latines}
thys realme, were to longe at thys tyme
to be rehearced, besydes the infynyte
rable of the barbarouse and brawlyng
sentencioners. These he for hys part,
and I for my part, haue moste plente-
ously descrybed, with the dyuersyte of
matters in their workes comprehended.

¶ Johan Heylande.

And as touchyng hystorycall know-
ledge, there hath bene to the nombre of <sup>Ingeni
numerus</sup>
a full hundreth or mo, that from tyme ^{scriptorum}
to tyme hath with great dylygence, and <sup>rerum Bri-
tannica-
rum.</sup>
no lesse faythe, wolde to God wyth
lyke eloquence, prescribed the actes of
your moste noble predeceffours, and
the fortunes of thys your realme, so
incre.

The next yeares gyfte
incredyble great, that he that hath
not seane and thorughlye redde theyr
workes, can lytle pronounce in thys
parte.

¶ Johan Bale.

**Chrony-
cles.**

**Hyistoria-
nes.**

Now cometh he in with the talke
of hystoryanes and chronyclers of En-
glande, whyche hath by all ages most
plenteously described the noble actes
and fortunes of the same. The nom-
bre of them after hys reckenynge, com-
eth to more than a full hundreth, great
pytie it is, that we haue not abroad
those worthy and auntyent monumen-
tes of oure predeceffours. Lete no
man fynde faulte with thys their nom-
bre, for though it be great, and at
the fyrst shewe apereth incredyble to
them whych haue not trauayled in that
kynde of stodye, yet I perfyghtly knowe
it to be true, and also reported here
wyth the least. If we lose the treasure
of these authors herin contayned, by the
malyce or els slouthfull neglygence of
thys wycked age, whych is muche ge-
uen to the destruccyon of thynges me-
morable, we maye wele lamente and
faye

of Johan Leylande.

saye wyth the noble clarke Erasmus Erasmus
of Roterdame. Wyth muche payne
I absteyne from wepyng (sayth he in
certain Epytles) so oft as I in rea-
dyng the Catalogues of olde writers,
do beholde what profygthes, yea, what
pulaunce, ayde, and confort we haue
lost. My greife is also augmented, so
oft tymes as I call to remembraunce,
what yll stuffe we haue in stede of their
good writynges. We fynde for true Fables.
hystories, most fryuolouse fables and
lyes, that we myghte the sonner by
the deuyls suggestion, fall into moste
depe errours, and so be lost, for not be-
leyunge the truthe. ii. Thessa. ii.

¶ Johan Leylande.

Wherfor, after that I had perpen-
ded the honest and profytable studyes
of these hystoryographers, I was to-
tallye enstamed wyth a loue, to se
throughlye all those partes of thys *Peragra-*
your opulent and ample realme, that *tio labo-*
I hadde redde of in the asorlayd wry- *riosa to-*
ters. In so muche that all my other *tius Bri-*
occupacyons intermytted, I haue so *tannia*
traueled in your domynions both by *prima.*
the

The newe years gyfte

the see coastes and the myddle partes,
sparynge neyther labour nor costes by
the space of these. vi. yeares past, that
there is almost neyther cape nor baye,
hauen, creke or pere, ryuer or con-
fluence of ryuers, breches, washes,
lakes, meres, fenny waters, moun-
taynes, valleys, mores, hethes, fo-
restes, woodes, cyties, burges, castels,
pryncypall manor places, monasteryes,
and colleges, but I haue scane them,
and noted in so doyng a whole worlde
of thynges verye memorable.

¶ Johan Bale.

A frynd Se what worthy trauayle, this lear-
ned man hath taken here, for the many
folde commodyties of hys naturall con-
trei, as a naturall frynde to the same.
Fyrst he perused the profytable monu-
mentes of thys great nombre of olde
wryters, and by the ferche of them, his
studyouse harte was enflamed to pro-
cede yet farther. For after he had redde
them ouer, he toke vpon hym a verye
laboryouse iourney, ouer all the realme
euery

of Iohan Meylande.

euery waye, both by see, and by lande,
by the space of vi. yeares that he might ^{vi. years}
knowe the costes therof, as wele by
practyse as by speculacyon, and therby
geue instruccions to other. Marke her-
in his laboriouse and fruteful doinges,
and ye shal fynde him no lesse profyta-
ble to vs, in the descrypcion of this par-
ticular nacyon, than were Strabo, Pli-
ny, Ptholome, and other Geographers
to their perusers, in the pyctturinge out
of the uniuersall worlde. No smal dys-
commoditye were it now to this lande, Geogra-
yf these his worthy labours should as-phy.
ter any yll sort perishe. For out of them
myght men of sondry occupienges, fatch
most wonderful knowledge, for their
necessary affayres euery where. Consy-
dre a multitude of thinges here named,
yf all their specialtees were broughte
fourth ones into lyght, as he hath col-
lected them together, it woulde apere
one of the greatest wonders, that euer ^{wonders.}
yet was seane in this regyon. The hea-
uenly father graunt the conseruacyon
of them.

¶ Iohan Meylande.

¶

Thus

The newe yeares gyfte

*Descrip-
tio totius
Britannie
prime in
quadrata
argenti
tabula.*

Thus instructed, I trust shortly to
see the tyme, that like as Carolus Mag-
nus had among his treasures thre large
and notable tables of syluer, rychely en-
ameled, one of the syte and descripcion
of Constantynople, an other of the site
and figure of the magnificent citie of
Rome, and the third of the descripcion
of the worlde. So shall your Maiestie
haue thys your worlde and impery of
Englande so sett forthe in a quadrate
table of syluer, yf God sende me lyfe to
accomplyshe my beginning, that your
grace shall haue ready knowledge at
the fyrst sighte of many right delecta-
ble, fruteful, and necessary pleasures,
by contemplacion therof, as often as oc-
casyon shall moue yow to the syghte
of it.

¶ **Johan Bale.**

Carolus

Folowinge the example of Charles
the great, which had not only the chese
cities of the Greke and Latyne Em-
pires, but also the whole worlde in syl-
uer tables artificially ingraued, thys
Leyland after long dyscourse, set forth
in portiture a ryght descripcion of this
noble

of Iohan Leylande.

noble ylande. according to that he hath
seene. But whether he perfourmed his
former promyse to Kynge Henry the
viii. (to whome he dedicated thys pre-
sent treatyse) whiche was to haue done
it in a. iiii. square table of siluer, or other
wyse, that can I not groundedly tel. For
why, the next yeare after, both the king
deceaced, and Leylande also by a most ^{Henrus}
pytiefull occasion fell besides his wif-
tes, and is not yet fully amended, the
heauenly father restore him agayne, to
this landes most singular commoditie.
In that he calleth Englande an empire
he doth non otherwyse than ded bothe
Iosephus and Egesippus, wyth other
notable Historianes. For Iosephus in Iosepho
lib. ii. cap. xxvi. *de bello Iudaico*, sayth in
the oracyon of King Agrippa. The Ro-
manes fought an other worlde beyond
the great Oeceane, sending their migh-
ty power and host in to Britayne, whom
they coulde neuer afore those dayes ar-
teyne. The Romanes by strength (saith
Egesippus) obtayned an other worlde ^{Britaine}
beyond the Oeceane sea, in Brytayne
farre from them, *li ij. de excidio Hieroso-*

The newe yeares gyfte

hymn. The empire therof is manifest in
kinge Brennus, in great Constantyne,
in Arthure, and in Edwarde the third.
This bringe I in here, that men should
not disdaynously scorne, that they are
yet ignoraunt of.

¶ Johan Leylande.

*Liber de
Topogra-
phia Bri-
taniae pri-
ma.*

And because that it may be more per-
manent, and farther knowne, then to
haue it engraued in syluer or brasse. I
entend by the leaue of God, within the
space of xii. moneths folowyng, such a
description to make of your realme in
wryttinge, that it shall be no mastery
after, for the grauer or painter to make
the lyke by a perfect example.

¶ Johan Wale.

Diuesite

Nor only haue this notable wryter
and specyall frynde to Englande, col-
lected the monumentes of learnynge and
hystorical knowledge, as is afore re-
hearsed, but also hath searched oute by
his syx yeares labour, al hauens, crekes,
ryuers, mountaines, hethes, valleyes,
woodes, cities, townes, holdes, wyth
suche other lyke, after a most wonder-
ful fort. And to make vnto vs an order-

ly

of Johan Leylande.

ly rehearſal of the ſame, he conſequently
gaue him ſelfe to the compylinge of a
boke, whome in the margende he thus
intitled, *Liber de Topographia Britanniae* ^{Topo-}
primæ, a boke concerninge the descrip- ^{graphy.}
cyon of the firſt Britayne. Yf this worke
were not yet fully accompliſhed (as the
matter is now in doubt) by reaſon of
his troublous dyſeaſe, great pytie it
were but his labours ſhoulde come to
ſome learned mannes hande, that he
mighte laudably finiſh it to the commen
uſe. And although it were not ſo exact-
ly folowed as he hath begunne it, yet
ſhoulde he be worthy perpetual memo-
ry in thys noble nacion, for his good
wyll and diligence. Many noble wor- ^{memory}
kes we reade of, that were left vnper-
fyt, as their fyrſt authors were pre-
uented of deathe, yet for theyr vtilite.
they haue bene fyniſhed by other good
men. As now in oure tyme, the Epitome
of Chronicles begunne by Thomas ^{A Chro-}
Lanquet, was laboriouſly folowed and ^{nycle}
proſytably ended by Thomas Couper
a man worthy of continnal prayſe for ſo
ſtudiouſe labours. The lyke alſo may
be

The newe yeares gyfte

be sayd of hym, that brought to lyghte
the great worke of Edwarde Halke.
The Lord dayly prosper so profytable
affayres.

¶ Johan Lelande.

*Restituta
uetera lo-
corum in
Britannia
nomina.*

Yea, and to wade further in thys
matter, where as now almost no man
can wele gesse at the shaddow of the
auncyent names of hauens, ryuers,
promontories, hilles, woodes, cities,
townes, castelles, and varyete of kyn-
des of people, that Cesar, Liui, Strabo,
Diodorus, Fabius Pictor, Pomponi-
us Mela, Plinius, Cornelius Tacitus,
Ptolomeus, Sextus Rufus, Ammia-
nus Marcellinus, Solinus, Antoni-
nus, and dyuerse other make mencyon
of. I trust so to open this wyndow, that
the lyght shal be seane, so long, that is
to say, by the space of a whole thousand
yeares stopped vp, and the old glory of
your renoumed Britaine to refflorish
through the worlde.

¶ Johan Bale.

Folowinge hys most profytable
processe, for the syngular bewtye of
Englande, he calleth agayne to lyuely
me-

of Iohan Leylande.

memory, the auntyent names of cyties Cytyes.
townes, castelles, hylles, hauens, ry-
uers, and fuche lyke, whiche haue bene
longe buried in obliuion, and had vt-
terly perished, had not those noble wry-
ters, whome he here recyteth, reserued
them in their worthie workes to oure
behoue. Muche more are we bounde in
that poynt, to these foren authors, than
to al oure owne Hystorians, sens the
worlde's beginninge. And whether we Negli-
maye iustly ascrybe that to the negly-^{gence.}
gence of oure forefathers, eyther els to
the churlyshenesse of them, which hath
vnnaturally withholden them so longe
tyme from vs, I leaue it to be iudged
of them that shal reade this treatise. In
this kinde of writinge, haue Leylande
plenteously done his part in *Commenta-
rio Cygneæ cantionis*, in *Elencho antiquo-* Olde na-
rum nominum, and in *Syllabo dictionum* mes.
ueterum, besydes hys other labours,
whiche we most desierously loke for,
at the handes of sum worthy man, that
wyl shewe his natural harte therin to
hys countrey. Greatly is this vnwont
maner of studie, accepted now a dayes
amonge

The newe yeares gyft.

**Scriptu-
ra.**

London.

men of knowledge, and much was vsed of S. Hierome and Lactantius, and is so wele exemplyfyed in the sacred scriptures, as in the profane hystories of the nacions. For Moses calleth Bethlechেম, Ephrata, *Ge. xxxv.* so doth Dauid, and Micheas. *Psal. cxxxix. Mic. v.* Because that olde name shoulde neuer growe out of knowledge. The cyty that Mathew calleth Cesarea Philippi, *Mat. xvi.* is named in the olde law Lesen, and Laifa, *Josue. xix.* and *Esa. x.* Constantynople of olde wryters is called Bizantium, Roma Latium, and London Trenouantum. At thys wyll the Papistes and sectaryes laugh scornefully, whiche neyther delyte in kynge, nor contrey, but only seke by subtyltees to vpholde their owne fylthy fleshe in the wicked kyngedome of Antichrist.

¶ Johan Heylande.

***De Anti-
quitate
Britannica
sive de Ci-
uili histo-***

This done, I haue mater at plenty, already prepared to this purpose, that is to saye, to wryte an hystorie, to the whiche I entende to adscribe this title *de Antiquitate Britannica*, or els *Ciuilis historia*. And this worke I entende to diuide

Of Johan Leylande.

dyuyde into so many boke, as ther be *ria, libri*
sheres in Englande, and shyres and great *quinqua-*
dominions in Wales. So that I esteeme *ginta.*
that thys volume wyl enclude a fyfty
boke, wherofeche one feuerally shall
conteyne the beginniges, encreases, and
memorable actes of the chiefe tow-
nes, and castelles of the prouince allo-
tted to it.

¶ Johan Bale.

By this fulfilleth he hys former pro-
myse, which is to clarifye those thynges
that oure negligent predeceffours, by A Chro.
more then a thousand yeares space, had *nycle.*
dyuersely darkened. He hath prepared
to our vse, a most noble Chronicle of
the Antiquitees of Brytaine, called the
Cyuile hystorie, and conteynge fyfty
boke. Therin hath euery shire both of
Englande and wales, hys particulare
boke, comprehendyng theyr orygnal-
les and contynual successes bothe of
their peopels and gouernours. In them
may euery Englysh man, and walshe
man as in a clere mirrour feuerally be-
holde, the memorable actes, prouysions, *For all*
commoditytes and buyldynges of his *men.*

The newe yeares gyft

Shado-
wes

A frynd.

owne natyue shyre in it selfe. All the Chronicles of this noble realme, which hathe bene made afore thys age, what though their authors for the more part were men pythely learned, yet at the syghte herof wyll apere, but mistes and shadowes. For neyther obserued they thys most decent order, nor yet declared in so ample maner, matters so necessary, and so manye in nombre. Lete vs therfore moste earnestly praye vnto God the moste plenteouse geuer of all good gyftes, that this noble worke be not cast away by som cruel caterpillar or papyft which disdayneth to further hys owne nacion, neither yet that it be destroyed by an ignoraunt keper or an ydel possessor. But that it may fortunately lighte into the handes of suche a good stuarde of hys, as is learned and lounge to his nacion, that our natural bretherne and contrey men maye ones tast of the swetnesse of so precyouse a frute, and not therof be de pryued, to their inestymable discommoditye.

¶ **Johan Leylande.**

Then I entende to dystribute in
to

of Iohan Heylande.

to fyx boke, fuche matter as I haue *Libri sex*
already collected, concernynge the Is- *de insulis*
les adiacent to your noble realme, and *Britannie*
vndre your subieccion. Wherof. iii. shal *adiacenti*
be of these Isles, Vecta, Mona, and *bus.*
Menauia, somtime kingedomes.

¶ Iohan Bale.

Consequently hath he herin stretched
fourth his hande to the foren Isles par-
teynynge to this nacyon, for these two *the yles*
naturall purposes. First that his natu-
ral contrey men, myghte knowe the sy-
tuacion and hystorycall commoditees
of them, and afterwarde that all men
dwellynge vndre the worthy dominion
of Englande, myghte of his studyouse
labours take profyte. No reasonable
creature can iustly reprehende a loue ex-
tendinge so farre in wele doynge, but
rather wyth gentylnesse of humanyte,
commende it. Yf all men had remem-
bred this brotherly office, England had *Amyte*
neuer bene so wretchedly spoyled of so
many noble monumentes of Antiqui-
te, by a many of vnnaturall chyl dren,
yea, rather curyshe bastardes, nothyng
els sekynge, but theyr bellyes. And as

The newe yeares gyfte

ryp-
res

saiaas.

concernynge the Iles, he hath not done
amys in descrybynge them, for as the
scriptures mencyoneth, the Lorde hath
alwayes had vnto them a respect. For
as the kynde of man ouerspredde the
whole worlde, by the natural ofspring
of Noah, in the hundreth year after the
dyluuy or general floude. *Gene. ix.* the
Iles of the Gentyles were anon after,
to a ferten of them dyuyded, euery man
sorted in his kindred, speche, and nacion
Gene. x. Gloryfie God in doctrynes.
(sayth Esay) yow that do dwell in the
Iles of the sea, and magnyfie the name
of the Lorde God of Israel. *Esa. xxiii.*
And in an other place. The Iles farre
of (sayth almyghty God) whiche haue
not hearde me spoken of, neyther yet
haue seane my glory spredde, shall de-
clare my prayse largely, amonge the
Gentyles, *Esa. lxvi.*

¶ **Johan Heylande.**

And to superadde a worke as an or-
nament and a ryght comely garlande,
to the enterpryses afore sayd, I haue se-
lected stufte to be distributed into thre
bokes, the which I purpose thus to en-
tytle

of Iohan Heylande.

tytle, *De nobilitate Britannica*. Whereof *De nobilitate Britannica libri tres*,
the fyrst shal declare the names of kyn-
ges and quenes wyth theyr chyldren,
dukes, earles, lordes, capitaynes, and
rulers in this realme to the commynge
of the Saxons and their conquest. The
seconde shal be of the Saxons and
Danes, to the vyctorye of Kyng Wil-
lyam the greate. The thirde from the
Normannes to the reygne of youre most
noble grace, descendynge lyneally of
the Brytayne, Saxon, and Norman
kynges. So that all noble men shal
clerely perceyue theyr lyneal parentele.

¶ Iohan Bale.

Se what order he obserueth here, in
the ende of this matter. After long dis-
course of hys laboryouse processe, con-
cernyng the serch of libraries, descrip-
cyon of the lande, edycyon of bokes, *Summa*
and declaracyon of theyr necessary ar-
guments, he concludeth with nobilitie
commendyng it as an ornature or bew-
tie of all the other. And in hys thre bo-
kes of that tytle, that is to say, of the no-
bilitie of Brytayne, he comprehendeth
the whole succession of kinges with the
true

The newe yeares gyfte

nobylyte true dyssent of all noble kynredes vndre them, for the tyme of the raignes of the Brytaynes, Saxons, and Normans, whiche only here continued. So that euery noble man within thys regyon, hauinge that worthy worke, myghte clerely beholde as in a pure glasse, hys parentage and succeffe in bloud, wyth their falles and raifes, as the variete of tymes heue geuen it. Whiche were a wonderful matter, and vnto them for dyuerse causes much commodiouse. A noble harte surely had this present author, and a most louynge mynde to hys contrey, employenge hys manifold labours to so diuerse and nedefull matters concerninge the same, Consydre ye noble men, the worthinesse of this noble worke, what profyt might therby arise not only to yow, but also to them, which delyght in the readynge of hystories: and as ye beare noble hartes to your contrey and kinredes, do that lyeth in yow, **Helpe it** that it perysh not. Make labour that it maye frutefully come abroad, as it is frute fully of him collected, that both yow, the realm and the autor may haue honor therof.

Johan

of Iohan Leylande.

¶ Iohan Leylande.

Now yf it shal be the pleasure of al-
myghty God, that I maye lyue to per-
fourme these thynges that be alreadye *Conclusio*
begonne, and in a greate forwardnesse, *a delecta-*
I trust that thys your realme shall so *bili & u-*
wele be knowne, ones paynted with *iti.*
hys natyue colours, that the renoume
therof shal geue place to the glory of no
other regyon. And my great laboures
and costes, procedinge from the moste
habundaunt fountayne of your infinite
goodnesse towards me your pore scho-
lar and most humble seruaunt, shall be
euydently seane, to haue not only plea-
sed, but also profyted the studyouse, gen-
til, and equal reders. This is the brieft
declaracyon of my laboriouse iourney,
taken by mocyon of your hygnesse, so
much studyeng at all houres, about the
frutefull preferrement of good letters
and auncyent vertues.

¶ Iohan Balz.

Many other workes hath he written, *Printed*
of whome some are emprinted, as the
asseracyon of kinge Arthure, the byrthe
of Prynce Edward, the songe of the
swanne

The next years gyfte

Unprynted.

Obscure

swanne, the decease of sir Thomas wiet,
the wynnyng of Bullein, and the com-
mendacion of peace. Some are not yet
printed, as his colleccions of the By-
shoppes of Brytayne, of the vniuersy-
tees of the same, of the orygynall and
increase of good learnynges there, of
hys Epigrammes and Epitaphes, and
the lyfe of kynge Sygebert, with ma-
ny other more. Now in the conclusion,
he promysed the ful perfourmaunce
of all his workes to the profyte and
pleasure of thys noble nacyon. God
lendyng hym lyfe and healthe conue-
nyent. And hys hope was as myne
is, and as is the truthe of the matter,
that these thinges ones done, Englande
whiche hath of the Italianes, and
French men be reckoned a barbarouse
nacyon, theyr Monumentes afore tyme
not knowne, wyll apere from thens
fourthe, equall with the prowdest of
them, in prowesse, wysedome, eloquence,
polycyes, and in all kyndes of lear-
nyng. Though the stody and labour
were Leylandes, in collectyng these
noble Antiquitees, yet was the first
pro-

of Johan Leylande.

prouocacyon therunto Kyng Henryes, ^{Kyng Henry.}
wyth the payment of all hys charges.
And so wele ought the one as the other
to be therupon perpetually famed. Yf
learned men were thus set a worke,
euery one in hys vocacyon, of them
whyche are men of power, nobylte
wolde shyne more bryghte, and doctryne
apere more pure. But alas pryuate car-
res dystayneth nobylte, and beggery
blemysheth learynge.

¶ Johan Leylande.

Christ contynue your most royall
estate, and the prosperyte, wyth succes- ^{Commune}
sion in kyngely dygnyte, of your dere ^{notum.}
and worthylye beloued sonne prync
Edwarde, grauntynge yow a nombre
of pryncely sonnes, by the moste gra-
cyouse, benygne, and modest lady your
quene Cataryne.

¶ Joannes Leylandus Antiquarius.

¶ Johan Bale.

Uith S. Paule here in the ende
of hys brieve declaracyon, con-
cernynge hys laboryouse iourney, Ley-
lande prayeth for the Kyng, tak- ^{Prayer.}
yng

The newe yeares gyfte

ynge Christ as an only medyatour in that behalfe, thynkyng it also an acceptable offyce atore God, so to do i. *Timoth. ii.* But now that thys noble gouernour is departed and gone to God, it is mete that we from hens fourth returne to the sonne, that in those dayes was due to the father. That is to saye, to desyre that Lorde almyghty through Jesus Christ, to maynteyne in all vertue, hys most royall estate. For that whych by the scripture was due to the father by hys lyfe tyme, is now by the same, the sonnes ryghte inherytaunce, he beyng dead and gone. Lete vs therfor in our dayly prayers, moſte affectuouſly deſyre, that our moſte redoubted ſoueraigne, Kynge Edward the ſixte, maye haue a prosperouſe and longe contynuanſe vpon this earthe, wyth frutefull ſucceſſyon in kyngelye dygnyte, whan tyme and age ſhall requyre it. Also for our partes, lete vs endeuer our ſelues to obeye bothe hym and hys magyſtrates in the true feare of God, as thoſe men that of hym hath authoryte and power, to repreſſe malefactours,

Herytag

Obedy-
ence.

Of Johan Heylande.

factours, and to ayde all vertuouse
doers. i. *Pet.* ii. Yf we be bounde to do
thys to Ethnyckes and Idolaters, for
the publyque offyce sake, muche more
lets vs do it to them that be of our chris-
ten professyon, and do dayly seke wyth
all dylygence possyble, the manyfeste
glorye of hys moste holye name. The *Pray.*
eternall father confirme bothe them *pray.*
and vs in the puryte of hys
worde, and graunt that we
fashyon our lyues ther-
after in all mekenesse
of sprete, through
Jesus Christe
hys sonne and
the holye
Ghost.
So be it.

Ioannes Balæus.

Conclusyon.



Antiquy
tees.

Aunce-
tours.

Arke sens the worldes begynnynge, how study-ouse and dylygent men have always bene, for the conseruacyon of noble Antiquytees, Yea, afore any kyndes of letters were yet in use. For the chyldren of Seth (as testyfieth Josephus) admonyshed by Adam of the destruccyon that shulde folowe by water and fyer, engraued in. ii. pyllours the necessary memoryals of their age. And confydre agayne the wyckednesse of our tyme, how ungracyouse and untowarde we are in the myddes of floryshynge lyterature, to exercyse ourselues in that moste worthye offyce. Their labour was to holde thynges in remembrance, whych otherwyse had most wretchedly peryshed. Our practyses

The conclusyon.

tyes now are, to do so much as in us
lyeth, to destroye their frutefull founda-
cyons. They were not so ready in set-
tyng up for their tymes, but we in
these dayes are as prompt to plucke
downe (I meane the monumentes of
learnynge) as though the worlde were
now in hys lattare dottyng age, mygh
drawynge to an ende. The Hebrues,
Greekes, and Romanes, were neuer so Exam-
towarde in thys noble veyne of wor- ples.
kyng, but we haue bene by all ages as
untowarde. Notwithstandynge some
worthy doars we haue had, whose no-
ble workes we muche lesse esteeme in
these dayes, than ded the popysh mon-
kes and prestes for their ydle tymes.
For they at the least permytted them
a dwellynge place in their lybraryes,
though it were amonge wormes and
dust. We will not suffre them to abyde
wythin our lande, but eyther we geue Jgno-
them leave to rotte in vyle corners, or meny.
drowne them in our iakes, or els we
sende them ouer the see, neuer to retur-
ne agayne. Alas I am heauy to tell this
tale, yet the naturall loue of my contrey
most

The conclusyon.

most strongly compelleth me to saye
sumwhat therin.

Commo-
dytees.

Tyraun-
tes.

We sende to other nacyons to haue
their commodytees, and all is to lyttle
to feade our fylthye fleshe. But the syn-
gular commodytees within our owne
realme, we abhorre and throwe fourth
as most vyle noysome matter. Auy-
dyously we drynke the wynes of other
landes, we bye up their frutes and spyces,
yea, we consume in aparell their sylkes
and their veluettes. But alas our owne
noble monumentes and precyouse An-
tiquytees, whych are the great bewtie
of our lande, we as lyttle regarde as
the parynges of our nayles. Antiochus,
Herode, and Dyoclecyane, are wonder-
fully yet spotted, in the most authorysed
chronycles, and haue vpon their heades
a double note of tyranny, for cruellye
destroyenge the monumentes of na-
cyons, specyally of christen relygyon.
The mooste spyghtfull acte of the seyde
Dioclecyane, Gyldas Badonicus muche
lamenteth in hys worke of the de-
struccyon of Brytayne, declarynge
how he in the open stretes there, brent
all

The conclusyon.

all the scriptures and godlye writynges
that myghte anye where be founde.
Eutropius sheweth in the sixt boke of <sup>Eutro-
pius.</sup>
hys Romane hystory, that Achilles a
duke sekynge to do myschefe agaynste
hys emprour, fyered a lybrary of fortie
thousande bokes, a syngular monu-
ment of study and of dyligence amonge
the Grekes, wyche wyth excedyng
labour and layser had gathered so wur-
thyke workes of so noble wyttes in so
great nombre togyther. Jack Strawe ^{Jack}
and watte Tyler. ii. rebellyouse cap-^{Straw.}
taynes of the commens in the tyme of
Kynge Richarde the seconde, brent all
the lawers bokes, regesters, and wri-
tynges within the cytie of London, as
testifyeth Johan Maior and Fabyane in
their chronycles.

The Anabaptystes in our tyme, an
vnquyetouse kynde of men, arrogaunt <sup>Anabap-
tistes.</sup>
without measure, capcyose and vnler-
ned, do leaue non olde workes vnbrent,
that they maye easely come by, as ape-
red by the lybraryes at Mynster in the
lande of Westphaly, whom they most
furyously destroyed. An able wytnesse
of

The conclusyon.

Lybra-
ryes.

of thys their wycked custome, is Petrus Plateanus amonge many others in hys treatyse agaynst their dogged doynges. *Libros omnes exurunt (inquit) indignantes se ab alia, quam ab ipso suo spiritu doctos uideri, Miserum est cernere Bibliothecas non ignobiles ab execranda secta hoc modo aboleri.* The Anabaptistes burne all boke (sayth he) without respect, thynkyng scorne of any other sprete to seme learned, than of theyr owne fanatycall braynes. A wretched thyng it is to beholde, the noble lybraryes so to be destroyed of that execrable secte. Antonius Coruinus sayth

Coruin 9

also in his boke agaynst them, *Anabaptistarum furor, optimos quosq; autores, ac uetustissima uenerande Antiquitatis exemplaria absumpserunt in Bibliotheca Osnaburgensi.* The fury or frantycke madnesse of the Anabaptistes, hath consumed awaye the most excellent writers and the moste noble exemplaryes of honorable Antiquyte, in the worthie lybrary of Osnaburg. I coulde brynge out a great nombre of lyke testimonies, from Oecolampadius, Zuin-
glius

Lerned
men.

The conclusyon.

gilius, Bullinger, Caluyne, and Philyppe Melanchton, wyth other of the most notable wryters of our age, concernynge thys vngracyouse vyolence of these chymney prechers and benche bablers, but lete these two rehearced at thys tyme suffyse.

I wythe all naturall noble hartes, and fryndely men to theyr contrey, as wele worldelye occupyers as men of Exam-
bloude ryall, to confydre those mysche-^{ples.}
uouse examples of these cruell tyrauntes and wycked Anabaptistes, that they myghte so abhorre them, and wyth all endeuour possyble auoyde the lyke. And they maye gather an earnest occasion so to do, I brynge them in here moste worthy examples of theyr forefathers, in thys lande, to contrary and blemyshe theyr franticke and furyouse factes. Nennius Helius that noble Brytayne, brother to Cassibellanus and Luddus, is reported the fyrst ^{Nennius}
that euer collected the famousse actes ^{primus.}
of the Britaynes. And therto (some men saye) he was fyrst moued, by that he hadde hearde of Reutha the kynge

The conclusyon.

**Opy-
nions.** of Scottes, whyche sumwhat afore hys
tyme hadde done the lyke concer-
nyng that regyon. An other sorte
applyeth it vnto the contencion,
whiche was betwyn Kynge Luddus
hys brother and hym, suche tyme as
he transposed the cytie of Troyno-
uaunt now called London. For in the
transposynge therof, he chaunged the
name, and from thens fourth called it
Luddes towne, whyche as a frynde to
Antiquyte, he greuouflye toke, for so
muche as the noble name of Troye,
shoulde by that meanes come to vtter
oblyuyon within the lande. Those
**Nennius
alter.** colleccyons Nennius the Prouost of
Bannochor, not farre from West-
chestre, a man christenlye lerned for
hys tyme, more than. vi. hondred yea-
res after translated into Latyne out
of the Brittyshe language, as it is
reported of the olde Brityshe wry-
ters.

Charles Huldricus Mutius rehearceth in the
viii. boke of hys chronycles of the
Germanes, that Charles the great so
muche regarded Antiquytes, that he
inter-

The conclusyon.

intermytted no daye, but at one tyme or other he alwayes therin redde cyther some auntyent hystorye or els the sacred scriptures. Alcuinus the Deacon, an Englyshe man, whyche was in those dayes hys chefe instructour, in a ferten epyttle that he writeth to the vniuersall church of Englande, he muche commendeth a Biblyotheke or lybrary in Yorke, buylded by the archebyshoppe Egbert, for the noble monumentes that were conserued therin. Alcuin 9

Date mibi (inquit) eruditionis libellos, quales in patria mea Anglia, per industriam magistri mei Egberti habui, & remittam uobis aliquos ex pueris nostris, ut excipiant inde necessaria, & reuebant in Franciam flores Britanniae. Et non sit tantum in Eboraco hortus conclusus, sed etiam in Turonia emissiones paradisi. Permyt me to coppie out (sayth he) suche lerned volumes or bokes of erudycyon, Bokes. as I sometyme had rule of, in my natyue contreye Englande, by the ap-
poyntment of my mastre Egbert.
And I shall sende of oure younge men

The conclusyon.

Dyly-
gence.

thydre to coppye out thynges neces-
sarye, and so to brynge into Fraunce
the swete smellynge floures of Bri-
tayne. Lete not the wele kepte garden
be so reserued in Yorke, but that we
maye also taste in Turon the frutes of
that swete paradyse. Se how study-
ouse and laboryovse men were in those
dayes, not onlye for the conseruacyon
of their lerned mennyes labours, but
also that other nacyons shoulde haue
profyte of them. Muche altered are
we from that golden worlde, now
adayes.

Kynges

Lyke storyes do we reade, of Kyng
Sigebert and Kyng Alphrede here
in Englande, whyche not only sought
out the best lerned men of theyr tymes
to instruct their owne persones and
famylyes, but also they appoynted cer-
ten houres euerye daye, for theyr
owne pryuate studyes. In the ende,
for increase of all kyndes of lernynge,
they reared by the ii. vnyuersitytees or
generall studyes of Cambridge and
Oxforde, bryngynge thydre all monu-
mentes of doctryne, as a most neces-
sarye

The conclusyon.

farye mayntenaunce and ornature to the same, whyche are in our dayes full myserablye decayed to oure realmes ^{decayed} no small dyshonour. But the cause therof maye easely be coniectured. In these lattare dayes, wherin Christ hath geuen to hys tyered congregacyon, the sylence of halfe an houre, or peace for a tyme without persecucyon of tyrantes furyouse, *Apoca.* viii. God hath geuen to vs here in Englande wythall, that he sumtyme gaue to hys chosen people the Hebrues in the foren prouynces. He hath changed the harte of the lyon into the hate of our mortall ^{Edward} enemye, vtterlye to destroye hym and all suche as consent to hys myschefes, *Hester* in the. xiiii. cap. The harte of our noble Kynge is clerelye auerted from the cruell Haman of Rome, and from hys dysgyfed tormentours that so gredyly fought the innocent bloude of hys people. Wherupon that rable of papystes careth not now what becometh of thys realme. They muche reioyce whan the honour therof turneth to destruccyon, as in thys decaye
of

The conclusyon.

papistes of lybraryes. So longe as Antichrist reygned, they were both writers and speakers, but sens Christ came abroad eyt her grace and lernynge hath fayled them, or els they mynde to bestowe non vpon hym. Yet some in corners hath bene foleholde, as hath wele apered by that wyleffe monstre whyche made the laste wylle of heresy, and forte of moste open Idolatrye, wyth suche other dottyng dastardes.

Johan Cobham. Now to turne agayne to the worthe examples, of them that hadde respect to the honour of theyr contrey. That noble and valyaunt captayne syr Johan Oldecastell, called also the Lorde Cobham, perceyvinge the outrage of the Romysh popes clergy in hys tyme agaynst the good doctrine of Johan Wicleue, caused all hys workes to be copyed oute by moste fayre wryters, at his owne great cost and charge, and so conuayed them into the lande of Beme, that they myghte be there preserued from destruccyon. Some paraenture wyll
Wicleue not allowe thys facte, for so muche

The conclusyon.

as their pope hath condempned Johan Wicleue for an heretyke. But lete fuche lewde papystes dwell styll in theyr accustomed frenesie, we knowe by hys doctryne that he was a true Apostle of Christ. Humfrey the good Duke of Glocestre, for the fauer he **Humfrey.** bare to good letters, purchased a wonderfull nombre of bokes in all scyences, wherof he frely gaue to a lybrary in Oxforde, a hondred and. xxix. fayre volumes. Thomas Gascoigne reporteth in hys boke of the floudes of Babylon, that the kynges here in Englande, were wonte to holde a great nombre of good writers within the monasteryes of their foundacyons, to non other ende, but only to coppie out the memorable workes of olde writers specyally of the hystoryanes and chronyclers, that they myghte in their lybraryes perpetually remayne, appoyn-tyng them great stypendes. And thys worthie example they had from tyme to tyme of their fathers and predeces-**writers.** sours. But alas (sayth he) they now peryshe and come in great nombre to nought

The conclusyon.

nought for want of renuyng. What myghte thys good man haue sayde in our tyme, yf he had seene this pyteouse desolacyon that we now beholde?

Pouerte A fewe of vs there be, that woulde gladly see the moste necessary monuments of their dyspersed remnaunt. But wretched pouerte wyll not permyt vs to shewe to our contrey suche a naturall and necessary benefyte. Neyther wyll they permyt vs theyr olde coppys, whyche haue them in possession, but rather they suffre them to rotte vndre their handes. Whan Bedas of Jaru wrote the chronycles of the Englyshe Saxons, he had all the helpe that myghte be of the byshoppes
Helpers and lerned men here. Cymbertus wrote vnto hym all that was done in the prouynce of Lyndesay, now called lyncolne shiere. Nothelmus sent to hym also all that he hadde gathered togyther in Suffex, Sothray, and Kente. Alcuing gaue hym hys labours and colleccyons for the prouynce of Yorke. Daniel of wynchestre made hym preuy of all that was done amonge the Westsaxons. And from
all

The conclusyon.

all other quarters of the land, were letters, scroules, and wrytinges, dyrected by massengers vnto him, to ayde that godly enterprise of his. As it was ones noysed abroad in our tyme, that Conradus Gesuerus a great learned man **Gesuerus** of Tygur in Germany, was minded to put fourth his vniuersall Bibliotheke of all kindes of wryters, a nombre of learned men in Germany, Fraunce, and Italy, serched out the names of many straunge authors, with the tytles of their workes, and sente their good labours vnto him to amplifie the same. So ded the printers also the cataloges and registres of their printed workes, to the furtheraunce of good learninge and honest report of their names, as vndoubted they all for so doyng are worthy. I would to our lord that we had within this lande a nombre of learned men of the same honest zeale to letters. So shulde our noble Antiquitees and monumentes of learninge be knowne to our posterityte, and our people be replenished with all kyndes of good knowledge.

The conclusyon.

In all ages of the church (saythe
Mantuanus *Baptista Mantuanus in Apologetico*, had
we men of eloquence and lernynge, so
wele whan it was in the Apostles time
planted, as whan it was in the dayes
of the Martyrs watered, and vndre the
auncyent fathers and doctours nory-
shed and refreshed Whyche sentence
myghte as wele be founde true in thys
oure Bryttyshe nacyon, as eyther in
Asia, Paleestyne, or Rome, in Ioseph of
Arimathy and hys companyons which
fyrst taught vs the Christen fayth here,
teachers in Lucius the kynge, Amphibalus, A-
aron and Julius. And last of all in Ni-
nianus, Patricius, Elcutus, Dubrice
Dauid, Congellus, Kentigerne, Asaph
Gildas, and a greate sorte more, yf we
had not in place of our true Antiqui-
tees, moste deuylyshe fables and lyes.
Whan the boke of Gods lawe, whiche
Moses wrote, was founde in the cheft
Josias of the Leuytes, good kynge Josias in
the congregacyon of the Lorde, very
muche lamented the blindnesse and ig-
noraunce of theyr fathers, for the want
therof, and their owne mysfortune (as
they

The conclusyon.

they than thought it) that they had ben
so longe wythout it. ii. Paral. xxxiiii.
A notable maner had the Prophane or
Ethnyck Prynces and Magistrates, in
reseruyng the excellent frutes of pro-
founde and rare wyttes for theyr poste-
ryte, as are the noble workes of Socra-
tes, Plato, Cicero, Virgyl, Arystotle,
and Pliny. The nature of the ignoble ^{Anti-}
and curryshe generacyon of Antichrist, ^{christ.}
hath alwayes ben busied, seking con-
trary wyse to obscure all thynges, that
contayned any veryte necessarye. So
come all sciences for the time of his
reygne, barbarysed, darkened and per-
uerted, by the Sophyfters and subtile
Summistes, besydes their fylthie han-
delynges of the sacred scryptures.

Christ condempned the Pharisees, not
for professyng the knowledge of the
lawe, but for hydinge and corruptinge
the ryght vnderstandinge therof, and for
holdyng the people in a very wycked
blyndnesse, *Math.* xxiii. And contrary Phary-
wyse he most ampably perswaded his ^{sees.}
dere dyscyples and fryndes, that they
shoulde in no wise hyde or conuaye vn-

The conclusyon.

Helpers

Bedas

dre a bushel, the lyghte whyche he had appointed to be shewed fourth abroad. *Luce. xi.* Yf we that by a name of Christianyte, professe hys relygyon in baptym, be not wyth hym, we are vtterly agaynste hym, and so procure to oure selues damnation. *Mathe. xii.* Lete one noble man therfore, nowe that the scryptures are plenteously spredde, bring fourth one noble author, and an other emprinted an other, to the conseruacion of Englandes Antiquitees. In lyke case lete one ryche merchaunte brynge one worthye worke of an auncyent wryter to lyght, and an other put fourth an other, to the bewtie of our nacyon. Besides the Bryttyshe authors, whome I oft named afore, lete one bryng fourth *Bedas de gestis Anglorum*, an other Wyllyam of Malmesbery *de gestis Pontificum & Regum*. Lete an other brynge fourth Simeon of Durham wyth Rycharde and Johan of Hangustalde, an other Aldrede, and Wyllyam of Rie-nall wyth Marianus the Scott. An other Giraldus Cambrensis, an other Henry of Huntyngton, an other Alphrede of

The conclusyon.

of Beuerlay, an other Florence of Worcestre, and an other Walter of Excestre, An other Roger Houeden, an other Mathew Parys, an other Johan Beuer, an other Radulphus Niger, an other Ra-^{Writers} dulphus de Diceto, an other William Newburg of Bridlington, an other Johan of Oxforde, An other *Scala temporum*, an other *Flores historiarum*, Asserius, Obseruus, Geruasius, Stephanides, and Richardus Diuisiensis of winchestre, wyth a wonderfull nombre besydes.

As muche, yea, rather more, is vnfrutefully consumed at one belly banket than woulde paye the charges of thre of these famousse workes. Let all noble hartes confydre the vanyte therof, and^{Confidre} what honest fame might aryse by these doynge, as wele to their owne persones as to their maturall contrey. Plinius (as I remembre) hathe thys very notable sentence, that one to helpe an other, is a most comelineffe in the mortal kynde of man. The Philosopher sayth also, the more comen to mannes vse, any good thyng is made, the more profitable

the conclusyon.

Mark it fitable and precyouse it is. So wele is he worthy of perpetuall fame that bringeth a good worke to lyghte, as is he that fyrst ded make it, and ought alwaies to be reckoned the second father therof. For as Vlpianus reporteth in his Pandectes, it is all one, a thyng not to be, and not to apere to the commen vse. No edifyenges on the earth, are to be compared to thys, yf we haue respecte to durable fame and renoume. All the

**buildin-
ges.** Pantheons, Palaces, Amphitheaters, Castels, Capitols, and other monstruouse buyldinges of the worlde, are not to vs so notable, as is yet the name of one Theophilus a citiezen of Antioche, to whom S. Luke in his tyme only dedicated his Gospel and Actes. No, neyther the Labyrinth of Dedalus, nor yet the great pyllers of Hercules, neyther yet here in England the Stonheng of Salybury playne, whyche (they say) was brought thydre from Irelande, by

Merlyne Merlyne the Prophete of Wales. What els hath reduced the name of sir Johan Bouchier the lord Barners to a fame immortal, but hys translacyon of frofardes

The conclusyon.

fardes Chronycle from Frenche into Englyshe.

O that we had now the floryshyng workes of Gildas, surnamed Cambrius, that moste noble Poete and Historyane ^{Gildas.} of the Britaines, which wrote in the tyme of kynge Aruiragus, when S. Peter yet preached to the disperfed bretherne. The Venecyans more than lxxxviii. yeaes ago for theyr commodite could fatche them out of Irelande, and haue them yet comen both at Venys and Rome, accountynge them a very specyal treasure. We neyther seke them, couete them, nor regarde them, though they be of our land the most precyouse ^{antiquite} Antiquitees and excellent memoryalles of learnynge, as testyfyeth both Lilius Gyraldus *in uitis postarum*, and also Pontius Virunnius *in historia Britanica*. I pray God we may ones right ly way our owne slouthful neglygence in thynges which myghte be greatlye to our honour, Then shoulde we sone perceyue, what a poynt it were of ignobylyte, to suffre such workes to perysh as we dayly with our eyes beholde. I haue

The conclusyon.

**Straun-
gers.**

haue hearde it amonge straungers reported, that Englysh men are fryndely in thinges which lasteth not, as in banquettes and late supperæ. But lete thys be veryfyed of the vayne and inconstant Papistes of our nacyon, and not of vs Christianes, whyche ought to be of a farre other disposycyon. Lete vs applye our studyes, to geue to our foren Christen fryndes, thynges lastyng and durable, as they haue full learnedly done vnto vs in most ample maner. Suche may be most of al the noble and worthie monumentes of our lande here, truly gathered, to the manyfolde prayse of our eternall lyuynge God, whyche hathe in these lattare dayes, visited both them, and vs wyth innumerable giftes of his heauenly grace. To whom be glory wythout ende. Amen.

durable.

¶ Thus endeth the laboriouse iourney
and searche of Iohan Leyland, for
Englandes Antiquitees, with
declazacions enlarged by
Iohan Bale. Anno.
M. D. XLIII.

¶ Vane

¶ Haue loue to your naturall coun-
 tery, as had Abraham, Isaac, Iacob,
 Ioseph, Moses, Iosue, Gedeon, Matha-
 thias, and other noble capitaynes to
 the lande of Israel. Seke the comfort
 and honor therof, as ded these worthy
 fathers, and not the cruel desolacyon
 as ded Hamael, Elur, Onan, Babel,
 Achitofel, Antiochus, Alchimus,
 Triphon, the Presles of
 Babel, and other
 notable trait-
 tours.



¶ A wyse man whiche applyeth hys
 mynde to vnderstande Goddes lawe, wyll
 busye hym selfe to seke wysedome out
 from all Antiquite, and exerceyse his
 wittes in the prophets. He obserueth
 the sayenges, of famousse men, and
 laboureth to perceyue darke sen-
 tences, of wysdome. Eccle-
 siast. xxxix.

¶ AS I HAD FORROBEN THIS
 present Creatyfe, a friend of Johan Key
 lande brought me these verses of hym,
 to errypt them wyth the worke, leaste
 any thinge shulde perysh that came from
 hym. And I was as glad to performe
 it, as he was to desyre it. I woulde I
 myghte so wele geue unto my rea-
 ders the most noble worke of his
 Epigrammes, as these fewe
 verses folowynge.



*Olliter hic tumulus Thomæ tegit
 ossa Milonis,
 Cui ter quinq; Deus iussit
 uidere dedit.*

*Sic uitam instituit sanctam, moresq;
 pudicos,*

*Illius ut cuncti facta suprema gemant,
 Sic ornamentis sacrâ banc decorauit &
 Sedibus ut niteant aurea quæq; suis. (dē
 Ergo si meritis pateat locus ullus, amœnum
 Inter cœlicolas possidet ille locum.*

* * De calumniante Croco,
*Me fatuum Curuius, fatuorum maximus ille
 Imperio quodam prædicat esse suo.
 Vt sim, me Furie non torquent, illius urgēt
 Glade Mathematicum nocte diég; caput,*

A Regyſtre
of the names of Englyſh
Wryters, whome the ſeconde part of
my worke, *de Scriptoribus Britan*
***nicis*, ſhall comprehend as it**
cometh fourth.

¶ Johan Bale to the readers.



N occaſyon (me thinketh)
is offered me here, to ex-
hybit ſome part of my
ſtudious labours to the uſe
of my brethren, I wold I were as able to
geue them the whole contentes therof,
as I coulde fynde in my harte to do it
out of hande frely. Sens I returned
home agayne from Germany, where as
I both collected, and emprented my
ſymple worke, *de Scriptoribus Britannicis*
I haue for the full correccyon and fur-
ther augmentacyon of the ſame, peru-
ſed many libraries both in Cambridge
and Oxforde. In the famousſe cytye of
London, is but one knowne library, ſo
farre

A Regyſtre

farre as I can learne, whyche alſo by fauer I haue ſeane ouer. But alas for pytie, that it ſhoulde be reported of ſo noble a cytie, to haue but one lybrary, and that to be ſo ſlendre a thing as it is. The tyme hath bene, whan it hath had a great nombre of the nobleſt libraries in all Chriſtendome, their deſtruccyon at this daye, of men godly mynded, is muche to be lamented. Though the acte were moſt commendable, to ſuppreſſe the dyſgyſed ſects of the Romyſhe Anti-chriſt, and ſo to bannyſhe them hens, yet can not the ſufferaunce of this ſo heauy a ruine of Englandes noble monuments, be ſo iudged of men wyſe & learned, but alas, farre otherwyſe.

Their temples for the more parte, wyth their other buyldynges, remayne yet ſtyll, vnbroken, Alas whic myghtenot theyr libraries as wele haue remained to the comen wealth of learnynge, vndeſtroyed? Among the ſtacyoners & boke bynders, I found many notable Antiquitees, of whom I wrote out the tytles, tymes, and begynnynge, that we myghte at the leaſte ſhewe the na-

mes

Of Wryters.

mes of them, though we haue not as now, their whole workes to shewe. Yf the byshop of Romes lawes, decrees, decretals, extrauagantes, clementines and other fuche dregges of the deuyll, yea yf Heytesburyes sophismes, Porphyryes vniuersals, Aristotles olde logyckes and Dunses dyuynyte, wyth such other lowly legerdemaynes, and frvtes of the bottomlesse pytte, had leaped out of our libraries, and so becomen couerynges for bokes comminge from the foren nacyons, we might wele haue ben therwyth contented. But to put our auncient Chronicles, our noble hystryes, our learned commentaries & homelyes vpon the scriptures, to so homely an office of subieccyon & vtter contempte we haue both greatly dishonoured our nacyon, and also shewed our selues very wycked to our posterityte.

Now lete me retorne to my laboriousse serche for olde and newe wryters. I haue bene also at Norwyche, oure seconde cytie of name, and there all the libray monumentes, are turned to the use of their grossers, candelmakers
sopce

A Regyſtre

ſope ſellers, and other worldly occupiers, ſo ſtudyouſe haue we ben there for a commen wealth, and ſo careful of good lernyng, o negligence moſt vnſryndly to our nacion. I woulde haue bene ſory to haue vttered ſo obſcure a facte, had not the vngentilneſſe of the thing required it, to the warnyng of them whiche ſhall come after, for doying the lyke to the hindaunce of the realme. As much haue I ſaued both there and in certen other places of Northfolke and Southfolke concerning the authors names & tytles of their workes, as I could, & as much wold I haue done through out the whole realm, yf I had bene able to haue borne the charges, as I am not. Wherfor my dere contrey men, ſuch as are zelouſe to their nacion & deſirouſe of good knowledge, in the reſidue ſhall accept at thys tyme, my good will for my facte. Theſe are the notable writers, whoſe names I haue gathered, & whoſe manifold frutes of doctrine I am redy to ſhew, yf the lord make me of power to perſourme it beſides the diligent recognicion & increacements of my firſt labors.

The

Of Wryters.

¶ The names.



Dalbertus spaldingensis
Adamus Cartusienfis.
Adamus abbas dorenfis.
Adamus anglicus Cistercienfis
Adamus abbas Rieuallis.
Adamus Saxlyngham.
Adamus Hemlynghton.
Adamus Efton Cardinalis.
Adamus Salthus,
Adamus de Nidzarde.
Adamus Mirymouth.
Adelardus Bathonienfis.
Achardus Anglicus.
Aegidius de foeno.
Albertus epifcopus Lincolnic.
Albanus fomniator.
Allexander de S. Albano.
Alexander Carpentarius.
Alexander Barkeley.
Alfricus Archiepifcopus.
Alphredus Capellanus.
Alienora Regina.
Andreas Horne.
Andreas Ammonius.
Anglicus fcriptor.

Antonius

Of Writers.

Antonius fizherberde.
Antonius Cooke.
Antonius Gylby.
Arnoldus Cuius Londinensis.
Arnulphus Abbas.
Astulphus Monachus.
Arturius Kelton.
Atroclius, et Ifanus.
¶ Baldewinus Cantuariensis.
Bartholomeus Dunelmenfis.
Bartholomeus de Culey.
Bartholomeus Exoniensis.
Benedictus Anglicus.
Bernardus Syluester.
Bernardus Morlanensis.
Bylyngham Philosophus.
Brito Monachus Nordouicensis.
Bridferthus Ramefisensis.
Bridlyngtonus quidam.
Brenkyll Monorita.
Bocfastus Phliosophus.

¶ OUR industrious Author, Bale, gives
here a Register, or List, of more than five
hundred antient Writers. In the foregoing
and following pages of this Register, it
appears, these names were at that time
collected

collected and printed with a view to procure assistance and information for a second part of a learned work he had before published. A new and enlarged Edition of this Work was afterwards printed*, wherein the greater part of these Writers are mentioned. It is therefore judged unnecessary to continue here, and load the present Volume with, a long list of twenty pages of obsolete names, which by this specimen must appear now altogether useless and of no account; for this reason, tho' we are willing to preserve the Author's better part, or Declarations on this subject, the names are discontinued; and if more is desired, reference is rather made to this antient and rare Treatise, a Copy of which (scarce ever to be met with) is in the Bodleian Library.

After concluding this register, or catalogue of names the Author proceeds,

¶

Thus

* The first Edition was printed under the title of *Summarium illustrium Majoris Britanniae*. Wesel. 1549. 4to. The second improved Edition was intituled *Scriptorum illustrium Majoris Britanniae Catalogus*. edit. Francof. 1553. Folio.

A Regyſtre

THus haue I mynyſtred here, a taſte of my labours, to them that be fryndely harted to their con- trey and fauorable to good letters, do- ynge them therby to know, that I wold do gretter thinges to their honeſt com- modyte, yf I were of power. I haue ge- uen them a great nombre of the names of their famous and notable workemen which wrote in this nacyon from age to age, ſome wele ſome yll, accordynge to the dyuerſe nature of their times, like as the holy Ghoſt foreiudged of theyr doyngeſ in S. Johans reuelacion. Yf ye had with the ſeid names, their actes, their ages, and the tytles of their bo- kes, whiche I haue now in a redineſſe to ſhew, ye might parauenture ſe many vnknowne wonders. But yf ye had their whole workes in dede, as they were in ſubſtaunce & faſhon, whyche now for the more part are peryiſhed, ye ſhoulde haue ſeane moſt wonders of all. Their ages are as neceſſary to be knowne as their doctrynes, and the tytles of their bo- kes ſo wele as their manyfeſt actes, to them that wyl thoroughly iudge things
as

Of Wryters.

as they are, & not be deceiued by colors.

For what thyng more clerely tryeth the doctrynes of men, what they are, than do their ages or times. Either yet, what more proueably manifesteth the goodnesse or euylnesse of their actes, than do the tytles, or argumentes of their workes. He that wyll thus trye Dominick and Fraunces, the founders of two new relygyons, whiche with their shulders vndrepropped the greate temple of Laterane, or stowte synagoge of Rome, than fallyng downewardes, as pope Innocent the thirde behelde ones (they saye) in S. Peters church in a vision, shall fynde the one a murtherer of the bodye the other a murtherer of the soule, the one an hypocryte afore God, the other before the world. The other two sectes of begging friers, to apere of an highar perfeccyon, ded fatche their foundations much farther of, that is to say from Helias, Mary, and Augustyn, yet coulde they neuer precede them in hypocrefy to dasell the eyes of the worlde for lucre. The boke of Dominickes doctrine, no fyer (they say) was able to burne, yet

A Repente

now whan his vertu shuld be tried thereby, it is not vpon the earth to be seene. The doctrine of Fraunces is apparant to this day, both in his rule & testament to be a blasphemouse professiyn of hypocresy in the ydolatrouse kingedome of Antichrist.

Yf these men be proued hypocrites & fowle murtherers, by their execrable doctrines & examples, as they are conferred wyth the noble rules of the pure scriptures, what shall we iudge of all their ydel folowers, eyther yet of theyr frantick frutes, of vowes, constytucyons, ceremonies, & theyr other fryuolouse obseruacions, Yea, what shall we report of those vpholders of Sodome, be they doctours, lawers, iustices, gentylmen, or men of other sort, that wyll yet vngentyllly contende by sophysticall argumentes voyde of all veryte, those Gomorreall rules and vowes to be so indispenfable, that they can geue no place to Godes fre institucyon of marryage? I saye as I thynke, & as I wyll wryte, whan I come ones to the tryeng out of the worthie truthe from theyr execrable

Of Wryters.

deceivable poyson, that they are neyther learned, wise, nor noble, but vnfaulerly smel of their beggerly bagges, whose lowly wallettes they shake. As the sayeng, is, suche lyppes, suche letuce, suche harpe, such melody, but now to conclude. The vi. viii. ix. and. xi. chapters of S. Johans Apocal. are as a perfighte & sure towch stone, wherby all ages, doctrines, actes & tytles are from tyme to tyme tryed, of what estymacyon and value they appere in Gods sighte, to make vs godly wyse in receyuyng them.

In the supplecyons of my v. hondred of Brytysh & Englysh wryters (of whom I haue not vi. persones here named) to som one haue I added more than. lx. workes with their beginnings, to some. xl. to some. xx. to som more, to some lesse, as I haue them collected of the libraryes. Wherin men may behold the diligence of our forefathers in the tyme of supersticion, & the vntowarde negligence of vs now a days in the myddes of learninge & lyght. Yf any men louing the learned fame of their nacyon, do know of more learned wryters than I haue
here

A Regyſtre

here, & in my other booke named (as it is not in my power to trauaile in all quarters) yf they in ſeaſon ſende me the names, tymes, tytles, nombres, and beginninges of theyr workes, I wyl regiſtre them, as I haue done thoſe. The ſame wyll I do alſo, for them whych ar now liuing, or of late yeares haue deceaſed, yf I may obtayne the lyke at their handes, to the famousſe commodyte of Englande in ſo many noble frutes. Moreouer yf any honeſt godly man, Engliſh Britiſhe, Scottiſh or Iryſh, haue any Antiquite notable concernyng hystory (which otherwyſe myght peryſhe and be loſte) yf he for thys good purpoſe vouchefaſe to lende his coppy, he ſhall not only haue bokes for it, but alſo in the ende, the ſayde coppy agayne. The grace of our Lorde Jeſus Chriſt, be euermore to them aſſiſtent, that loue hys heauenly truth wythoute ſuperſtycyon vnſaynedly.
Amen.

**¶ Empreſented at London by Iohan
Bale. Anno. M. D. XLII**

Reverendis.

J O A N N I S B A L Æ I

O S S O R I E N S I S in H I B E R N I A

A. D. M D L I I.

E P I S C O P I;

L E L A N D I ex intimis,

E T

In Patriæ Antiquitatibus

I N V E S T I G A T O R I S D I L I G E N T I S S I M I,

S U M M A R I U M.

Prælo datum A. D. M D C C L X X I I.

De Reverend. et clariss. BALÆO

OSSORIENSI in HIBERNIA Episcop.

JOHANES BALÆUS natus est apud Cowie, villam in agro Suffolciensi, Nov. 21, A. D. Mccccxv. Carmelitus fuit in cænobio Norwicensi, et presbyter parochiæ de Thornden in Suffolcia tempore Hen. VIII. Postea in Academia Cantabrigiensi jus civile excoluit, cujus professionis Doctor A. MDxxix. renunciabatur, teste seipso. Operâ Domini Wentworth doctrinam reformatam implexus, habitum monachialem abiecit, et uxorem Dorotheam duxit. Inde Eboraci ab Archiepiscopo Laeo, et mox Londini a Stokislaeo Episcopo in jus vocatus, a Cromwelio liberabatur: post cujus mortem solum vertere coactus est, et per octennium in Germania inferiori commoratus est. Sub auspiciis regis Edvardi VI. in patriam rediit, et obtinuit rectoriam de Bishops-Stoke in agro Hanton. Postea S. Theolog. professor factus ad vicariatum in Swaffham in Comit. Norfolc. institutus fuit A. MDLI. Et A. MDLII. circa festum purificationis B. Mariæ virginis Episcopus Ossoriensis in Hibernia consecratus est. Maria regnum adepta, profugere coactus Dublinii aliquandiu delituit, sed e portu vivens sub festum S. Michaelis A. MDLIII. a piratis captus est et venditus; lytro tamen soluto, insulam in Helvetia profectus est; unde post quin-

quennium, regnante Elizabetha, in Angliam reversus, ad canonicatum Cantuar. A. MDLIX. 10. Feb. admissus fuit; qua dignitate contentus sedem suam repetere noluit. E vita excessit Cantuar. A. MDLXIII. mense Nov'. annos natus 68. et in ecclesia cathedrali ibidem sepultus est. Fuit Lelando notus. Londini arti typographicæ operam dedit A. MDXLIX. vide Lelandi *Itinerarium* ab ipso impressum, in quo multa de se & Lelando occurrunt^a. Vir fuit in divinis et humanis literis apprimè instructus, concionator elegans et brevis, reprehensor acerbus benevolus tamen, in omni sermone præ se ferebat ecclesiæ Anglicanæ defensionem. *Waræus* & *Br. Twyne*. Vide cl. Tanner. *Asaph. episcop. in Biblioth. Britann. Hibern. ad loc.*

“**I**N OMNI literarum barbarie ac mentis cæcitate illic (Norwich) et Cantabrig. pervagabar, nullum habens tutorem aut Macænatem, donec, lucente Dei verbo, ecclesiæ revocari cæpissent ad veræ theologiæ purissimos fontes. In eo autem splendore

^a *Arti typographicæ operam dedit, vide Lelandi Itinerarium ab ipso impressum, &c.*] This appears to be an error, and the *Itinerarium* is here given for the *New Year's Gifte*, published by BALE, with a Commentary, A. D. MD XLIX. in quo multa de se et Lelando occurrunt. That BALE printed, or rather caused to be printed, the *New Year's Gifte* is before observed, pag. 24. not a. but it cannot from hence be concluded, that BALE *Arti typographicæ operam dedit*, otherwise than by giving to the Press, not this single Treatise only, but many and various literary Tracts,

indore ortus novæ Hierusalem, non a monacho
sacrifico vocatus, sed ab illustri domino Vuen-
do, tanquam a centurione illo qui Christum Dei
um esse dicebat, serio excitatus, deformitatem
am quamprimùm vidi et agnovi; protinûsque di-
a bonitate ab arido monte in floridam et foe-
dam evangelii vallem transferebar; ubi omnia
eri, non in arena, sed supra solidam petram æ-
cata". Balæus de seipso^b. "*I was involved in
be utmost ignorance and darkness of mind, both at
Norwich*

As, as by the Catalogues of his Writings doe appear. Far-
from the acknowledged straitness of his circumstances^a
is not probable he would, or indeed was in a situation to
ch into an expence he was unable to bear, or practice an Art
may be deemed ignorant of. The *ab ipso impressum* here men-
ed, is therefore rather to be accounted for by the usual method
expression; as when it is said *he built that house*, the manual
ation is not to be understood, but that *he caused it to be built,
aid for the building that house*. In this sence the inference
rong that BALE printed this single Treatise of the *New Year's*
e, with his Comment. thereon, not personally, but at his
expence, from a regard to his friend *Leland*, and with a view
ising money by the sale, or the liberality of the well-disposed,
better to enable him to prosecute his laudable researches
the antient monuments of national literature.
Apud Scriptores Britann. centur. viii. cap. ult.

The acknowledged straitness of his circumstances.] "With a
ese of hert have I bewayled that I have not ben able to
esse the waste of antient histories, for ungentyll pouertie".
a, speaking of his collections in Norfolk and Suffolk, he
n, "and as much wold I haue done throughout the whole
n, yf I had bene able to have borne the charges, as I am
b. *Bale ipse in Comment. in Strenam, &c.*

*"Norwich and Cambridge, without tutor or patron
 "till the word of God shining forth, the Churches be-
 "gan to return to the true foundation of Divinity.
 "Moved not by any Monk or Priest, but by the noble
 "Lord Wentworth (of Nettlested in Suffolk.) I saw
 "and acknowledged my former deformity, and by the
 "goodness of God I was transported from the barren
 "Mount (Carmel^c) into the fair and fruitfull valley
 "of the Gospel, where I found all things built, not in
 "a sandy shore, but on a solid foundation of stone".*

BALE's conversion from Popery, and his active zeal for the Reformation, soon exposed him to the rage of the Romish Clergy: He was conveyed before Dr. Lee, Archbishop of York, and again before Dr. Stokesly, Bishop of London, for preaching the Gospel and marrying; and without doubt he had felt the persecuting spirit of these Prelates, had not Lord Cromwele, as Fuller^d observes, "rescued him from their paws". On the death of this nobleman, BALE went into Germany, where he continued six years in exile; during which time he wrote several treatises in the English and Latin Tongues, both in verse and prose, chiefly tending to expose, by a ready wit and acute expression, the absurdities of Popery. He was recalled into England by K. Edward VI. and presented to the rectory of Bishops-Stoke in the county

^c This alludes to BALE's being of the order of Carmelites as is above-mentioned.

^d Church History, Book ix. p. 68.

y of Southampton. In August 1552, he was
oted to the See of Offory in Ireland. On his
ment in this diocesse he endeavoured to re-
the lives of the Priests, and establish the li-
of the Church of England. K. Edward
; soon after, his good purposes became ine-
al, and on the accession of Q. Mary to the
e, exposed him to fresh troubles; many of
ervants were killed in the open field near his
: in the harvest season, and his own life was held
e greatest danger. On intimation that the
ts were plotting his death, he quitted his
s, with-drew himself to Dublin, and made
scape from that port. In his passage he was
by pirates, and stripped of all his money
ffects; at length he recovered his liberty, and
to Basil in Switzerland: He here printed the
oved edition of his *Scriptorum illustrium ma-
Britannia Catalogus* as is before mentioned*,
continued in these foreign parts till the death
lary.

n the accession of Q. Elizabeth to the crown,
e returned from this second exile. On January
559--60, he was nominated to a prebendary of
erbury, and admitted prebend in the eleventh
of that Church, February 10. following†. He
not chuse to return to Ireland, but contented
with

**vide supra*, Signature B of his Commentary. In hoc loco
†*transf.* 1553. rectius lege *Basil.* apud J. Oporium, MDLIX.
Le Neve's Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ.

for asperity of expression, forgetting his own bias on similar occasions. Other writers have indiscriminately copied these authors. At this distance of time, and an age, when religious prejudice happily subsides, it is better to attend to a modern writer of unquestioned discernment*, who speaking of BALE says he was *Antiquitatum Britannicarum diligentissimus perscrutator*; and, in regard to the above charge on his veracity, observes *Magis invidiose quam juste hæc obijciunt nostrates. Balæum etenim, ob nihil aliud culpandum esse puto quam ob sermonis acerbitatem & acrimoniam nimiam erga Pontificios; quorum nomina clara admissus est fæda labe conspergere, in pontifices etiam ipsos Romanos contumeliosissima quæque subinde scriptis suis inferciens. Alias omni laude cumulatus erat historicus, & optime meritus est ab antiquariis, patriæ suæ præsertim, amantissimis. Nam quæ Lelandus omiserat ipse ex aliis supplevit, idque magnam partem è membranis; quas nimirum, Lelandi exemplo, assidue perquisivit ac pervolvit. Quinimmo aliquando in compendium redegit quæ scriptores vetustiores fufius dilataverant, & contra quæ illi paullo compendiosius perstrinxerant nonnunquam dilatavit. Magna ubique est rationis perspicuitas, par fides, indefessa diligentia; temporum, quoad licuit, ordinem servavit, & non tantum nostræ, verum & aliarum quoque gentium multa in Centuriis suis comprehendit alibi frustra quærenda”.*

With this candid observation of Mr. Hearne,
this

* *Vide* Epist. Th. Hearne, ad cl. Browne Willis. *Collectæ*, vol. 1.

the Monks and Fryers, the Inhabitants, with equal
 lenth he laments the desolation of their houses,
 at the ancient mansions and monasteries did not
 scape the general spoyle, but had remained mo-
 niments of national splendor, to the honour of the
 benevolent Founders^a. That the preservation also of
 the public libraries and antient literature was no less
 a concern, is evident from many particulars in
 the preceeding parts of this volume: In this be-
 neficent employ he followed the example of his
 great cotemporary LELAND, with whom he writes
 "he was as famylyarlye acquaynted as with whome
 am best^b acquaynted"; but probably his well-meant
 care to preserve from the general waste of the
 times whatever he could acquire, was not con-
 ducted with equal discernment, "he did not divide
 his unprofytable chaffe from the more profytable
 corne". This gave occasion to animadversion from
 his enemies. The abovementioned J. Pitts^c, in the
 true spirit of popish zeal, has forced even the most
 opprobrious language to discredit his character and
 writings, *Balaus homo erat tenui auctoritate, cuiq;*
nulla fides adbibenda; whilst, to a candid mind, his
 most illiberal abuse more greatly discredits himself.
 The dissingenuity of this writer in other instances is
 remarked before^d. A. Wood^e also reflects on Bale

* B

for

^a Comment. *supra*.

^b Ibid. ^c Ibid.

^d Vide libr. de Scriptor. Britann

^e Vide *supra*, Leland's Life, p. 74. n;

^f Athen. Oxon.

is summary account of our industrious Antiquary, and strenuous opposer of the doctrines of the Romish Church, is concluded. The catalogue of his writings are given at large by Bp. Tanner, in his *Biblioth. Britann.* and other Biographers, to which the reader is referred; it will only be added what remains but slightly noted in the several catalogues of his works^p that BALE published The chronycles of Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, which concludes in the following words. "Thus endeth this breife Chronycle concernynge the examynacyon and death of the blessed martyr of Christ, Syr *John Oldcastle*, the Lorde *Cobham*, not canonyfied of the Pope, but in the precyouse bloude of his Lorde *Iesus Christ*. Collected by *Joban Bale*, and imprinted *anno Domini* 1544, &c vi. die *Augusti*^q.

^p *Cartamen Jobannis Oldcastle*, lib. 1. Tanner. &c.

^q This Chronycle was reprinted *London*. 1729. 8vo.

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* * Bale's Comment. on Leland's *New Y
Gyfte* being not paged, no regular reference can
made; and the short account of Bale requires
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E R R A T A.

- Pag. 25. lin. 13. for *then* read *than*.
29. lin. ult. for *the Diary* read *Wood's Life* pag. 99.
pag. 37. l. 3. for *by* read *be*.
pag. 46. l. 14. for *the* read *she*.

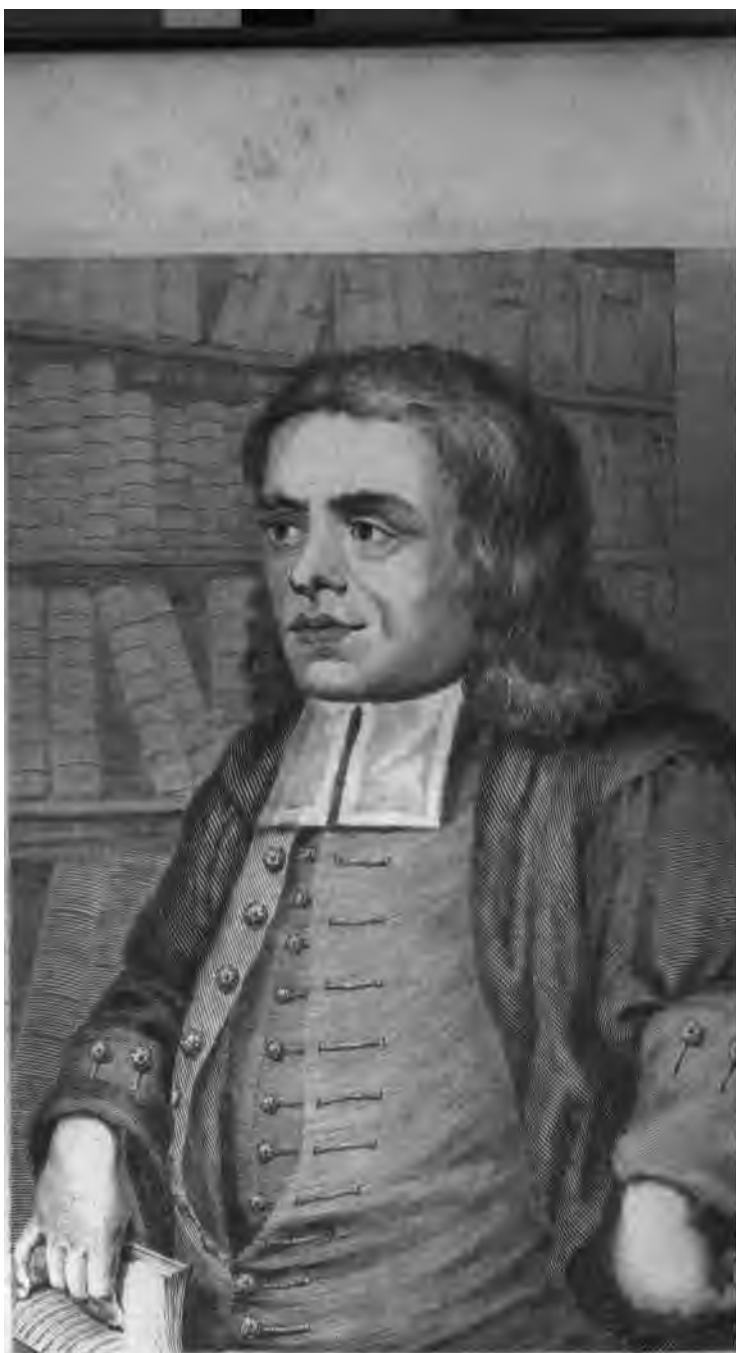
In BALE's Comment.

- In the Dedicat. pag. 1. l. 6. for *nene* read *nons*.
pag. 8. l. 15. for *wynes* read *wynes*.
In the Preface, pag. 4. l. 1. for *popashe* read *popyshe*.
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THE LIFE OF MR. THOMAS HARRIS, OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY JAMES HARRIS.

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P R E F A C E.

THE greater Part of the following Memoirs of Mr. Hearne was drawn up by himself, and is now deposited in the Bodleian Library. The Authenticity of these Pages therefore will be some Atone-ment for the Scarcity of Information they contain. But as the latter Part of the MSS. Life drawn up by Mr. Hearne himself consisted chiefly of his private Sentiments, relative to a Dispute between him and the University, concerning the Detention of a Manuscript mentioned in the Life, which Sentiments were expressed with such a degree of Acrimony, as could not be pleasing to the Reader, it was therefore judged proper to omit that part, and to conclude the

whole with some general Observations, the Pursuits, Studies, and personal Character of this eminent Antiquarian. The learned Reader will no doubt view with Satisfaction the complete and accurate Catalogue of Mr Hearne's Works, which is subjoined to the Papers, and it is hoped that the additional Appendices also will afford some Pleasure well as Information to those who are conversant in the Study of Antiquity. It has been the endeavour of the Editors to satisfy the Curiosity of each, without tiring the Patience of either.

(1)

T H E
L I F E
O F
THOMAS HEARNE.

(Written by Himself.)

THOMAS the Son of GEORGE HEARNE, Clerk of White Waltham, Berks, and Edith his Wife Daughter of Thomas Wife of Shottesbrooke a neighbouring Parish in the said County, was born at a place called Littlefield Green within the said Parish of White Waltham,^a and being naturally inclined to Learning he soon became Master of the English Tongue^b and was noted for being

^a Thomas Son of George Hearne, Parish-Clerk of *White Waltham* and *Edith* his wife was baptized the eleventh day of July in the Year 1678. and is 25 Years Old the Year 1703. *Ex Autograph. T. H.*

^b The natural Propensity of Mr. Hearne to Antiquarian Literature was conspicuous in the most early Dawn of Life; even when a Boy he was observed to be continually poring over the Old Tomb-Stones in his own Church-Yard, as soon almost as he was Master of the Alphabet.

A

a good

a good Writer, though he had fewer Instructions than what he received from his Father who kept a Writing School and had the Character of an ingenious and judicious Man, and for that reason was always employed by the Parishioners and others in drawing up what Writings they had Occasion for; He being withal well versed in our History and Antiquities, which contributed in no small measure to establish his Reputation: But leaving several other Children and his Circumstances being mean, he was not able to give his Son Thomas that Education which was requisite, but on the contrary was forced to let him go to day-labour for a Subsistence: But the Boy being much talked of for the skill he had obtained in reading and writing beyond his years, it occasioned that pious and Learned Gentleman Francis Cherry, Esqr. to put him to the Free-School of Bray in Berks on purpose to learn the Latin Tongue, which his Father was not entirely Master of: This was about the beginning of the Year 1693.

Hither therefore he went on foot every Morning and came home every Evening, though the Place was situated three Miles from his Fathers House, which was the Vicarage-House on the North Side of White Waltham Church (he being allowed to live in it by the Minister upon Condition that he taught ten Boys yearly, which he did.)

By

By his Diligence and quick Parts from the lowest Boy in the School (for he began his Accidence at his first Coming;) Not only the Master himself, but all the other Boys had a very particular respect for him, and could not but admire and applaud his Industry and Application: When any difference arose, the other Boys would more often come to him for Resolution, than they would to the Master, and they would often say they received more Satisfaction from him than they did from the Master himself, especially if a Point of our English History was mentioned, to the reading of which he was naturally addicted.

Mr. Cherry being fully satisfied of the great and surprizing Progress he had made, by the advice of that good and learned Man Mr. Dodwell (who then lived at Shottesbrooke) he resolved to take him into his own House, which accordingly he did about Easter in 1695. and provided for him as if he had been his own Son: He instructed him not only in the true Principles of the Church of England, but in Classical-Learning, and 'twas at this End that when he was at home he constantly heard him read, and when absent he took

A Gentleman of the greatest Note in the learned World: His Life with a particular Account of his Writings was published by Mr. Brokesby in 2 Vol. 8°. For the particular Friendship of these two great Men, See *ibid.* Vol. 1. p. 300.

care that he should to .] In read-
 ing, both Mr. Cherry a Mr.] explained
 difficult places to him always illustrated them
 with curious and 1. Observations, such as
 have been of wonderful Advantage to him since.
 So 'twas to the Pains these two good Men took at
 this time that he owed a considerable Share of his
 Learning, in which he likewise received some Be-
 nefit from transcribing several Papers for the Use
 of Mr. Cherry who had borrowed them on purpose
 to have Copies taken of them.

Mr. Cherry having hitherto taken such parti-
 cular Care of him, and having so generously in-
 structed him under his own Roof, thought now
 of nothing less than giving him also Academical
 Education: In Michaelmas Term therefore in the
 said Year 1695, he had him entered a Battelar of
 Edmund-Hall, in Oxford, in the 17th Year of
 his age.⁴

But he staid then no longer than till he could be
 matriculated, which was Dec. 5. the very day af-
 ter he had been entered in the Hall; after which
 he returned again to Mr. Cherry's, and then by
 his Direction and Appointment he went again to
 School to Bray, going thither every Morning and

⁴ Dr. *White Kennet* an esteemed Tutor in the University,
 was at that time Vice-Principal of St. *Edmund-Hall*, and also
 Rector of *Shottesbrooke* to which he had been presented by Mr.
Cherry; and to this Connexion it is probably owing that Mr.
Hearne was entered into St. *Edmund's-Hall*.

returning

ning home at Night, notwithstanding Mr. y's House was situated four Miles from the

is he did till the Easter Term 1696. when Cherry came himself with him to Oxford, led a Chamber and all things necessary for and saw him fully settled before he returned. was so assiduous in the Hall, and followed studies so closely there, that he was soon taken of by the whole Society, and particularly e Principal thereof Dr. John Mill^e who d him much Civility and Respect, and often d his Assistance in the learned Works in he was engaged. The Doctor was then about the Appendix to his Edition of the Testament, and finding the Young Man to sed in MSS. got him to compare some Co- or him that are used in the said Appendix, desired and prevailed with him to compare MSS. afterwards: And it was at the Doc- lequest, that when he was about three Years ag, he went over from Shottesbrooke (whither d taken a journey to visit and converse with eat Friends Mr. Cherry, at whose Expen- ed in the Univerfity, and Mr. Dodwell) to on purpose to compare a MS. of Tatian and

ie learned Editor of *Testamentum Græcum cum Læſioni-
antibus* MSS. &c. Oxon. 1707. folio. He was also
lary of Canterbury, and died suddenly, Ann. 1707.

Athenagoras

*"Norwich and Cambridge, without tutor or patron,
 "till the word of God shining forth, the Churches be-
 "gan to return to the true foundation of Divinity,
 "Moved not by any Monk or Priest, but by the noble
 "Lord Wentworth (of Nettlested in Suffolk.) I saw
 "and acknowledged my former deformity, and by the
 "goodness of God I was transported from the barren
 "Mount (Carmel*) into the fair and fruitfull valley
 "of the Gospel, where I found all things built, not in
 "a sandy shore, but on a solid foundation of stone".*

BALE's conversion from Popery, and his active zeal for the Reformation, soon exposed him to the rage of the Romish Clergy: He was convened before Dr. Lee, Archbishop of York, and again before Dr. Stokesly, Bishop of London, for preaching the Gospel and marrying; and without doubt he had felt the persecuting spirit of these Prelates, had not Lord Cromwele, as Fuller^d observes, "rescued him from their paws". On the death of this nobleman, BALE went into Germany, where he continued six years in exile; during which time he wrote several treatises in the English and Latin Tongues, both in verse and prose, chiefly tending to expose, by a ready wit and acute expression, the absurdities of Popery. He was recalled into England by K. Edward VI. and presented to the rectory of Bishops-Stoke in the county

^{*} This alludes to BALE's being of the order of Carmelites as is above-mentioned.

^d Church History, Book ix. p. 68.

County of Southampton. In August 1552, he was promoted to the See of Offory in Ireland. On his settlement in this diocese he endeavoured to reform the lives of the Priests, and establish the liturgy of the Church of England. K. Edward dying soon after, his good purposes became ineffectual, and on the accession of Q. Mary to the throne, exposed him to fresh troubles; many of his servants were killed in the open field near his house in the harvest season, and his own life was held in the greatest danger. On intimation that the Priests were plotting his death, he quitted his diocese, with-drew himself to Dublin, and made his escape from that port. In his passage he was taken by pirates, and stripped of all his money and effects; at length he recovered his liberty, and went to Basil in Switzerland: He here printed the improved edition of his *Scriptorum illustrium nominis Britannia Catalogus* as is before mentioned*, and continued in these foreign parts till the death of Mary.

On the accession of Q. Elizabeth to the crown, BALE returned from this second exile. On January 2, 1559--60, he was nominated to a prebendary of Canterbury, and admitted prebend in the eleventh stall of that Church, February 10. following†. He did not chuse to return to Ireland, but contented with

* *Vide supra*, Signature B of his Commentary. In hoc loco pro *Francof.* 1553. rectius lege *Basil.* apud J. Opornium, MDLIX.
† Le Neve's *Fasti Ecclesie Anglican.*

In Aft Term 1699. He took the Degree of Batchelor of Arts, and determined in the School the Lent following, soon after which a Proposal was made to him by a Perfon that was then looked upon as pretty honeft, tho' he hath proved otherwise fince, of going into Maryland. ¹ Indeed as

¹ " These to Mr. Thomas Hearne at his Chamber in St. Edmund-Hall, Oxford;

" Sir,

" For your own sake as well as that of your best friend and Patron Mr. *Cherry*, I should be alway glad to doe you any service, and perhaps now an opportunity does offer. Dr. *Bray* Commiffary to the Bp. of *London*, for the care of *Mary-land* and other Western Plantations, having been already to visit those parts and designing another Voyage very shortly, to carry on the good designs of Religion, he has now occasion to send over three or four Missionaries or young sober Divines, to be settled there upon Parochial Cures. I mentioned you as a Man of a pious, sober, and studious inclination. For tho' many offer themselves, he receives none but such as he has reason to think are men of probity and conscience. In short, if you think fit to begin the world in those parts I have obtain'd this particular encouragement for you. You shall be ordain'd at the care and charge of Dr. *Bray*; you shall have a library of 50*l.* given upon charity to carry with you. shall be immediately in a Cure of 70*l.* *per Ann.* and by degrees shall be better prefer'd. And besides the Parochial Cure you shall be Librarian to the whole Province, to visit and survey all the publick libraries, that have been lately erected in those parts, for which office beside the Credit and authority of it, you shall have the Salary of 10*l.* *per Ann.* and the first years payment advanced before you go. When

" you

the Monks and Fryers, the Inhabitants, with equal warmth he laments the desolation of their houses, that the ancient mansions and monasteries did not escape the general spoyle, but had remained monuments of national splendor, to the honour of the benevolent Founders^b. That the preservation also of the public libraries and antient literature was no less his concern, is evident from many particulars in the preceeding parts of this volume: In this beneficent employ he followed the example of his great cotemporary LELAND, with whom he writes "he was as famylyarlye acquaynted as with whome I am best^c acquaynted"; but probably his well-meant zeal to preserve from the general waste of the times whatever he could acquire, was not conducted with equal discernment, "he did not divide the unprofytable chaffe from the more profytable^d corne". This gave occasion to animadversion from his enemies. The abovementioned J. Pitts^e, in the true spirit of popish zeal, has forced even the most opprobrious language to discredit his character and writings, *Balaus homo erat tenui auctoritate, cuiq; nulla fides adbibenda*; whilst, to a candid mind, his most illiberal abuse more greatly discredits himself. The dissingenuity of this writer in other instances is remarked before^f. A. Wood^g also reflects on Bale

* B

for

^b Comment. *supra*.

^c Ibid. ^d Ibid.

^e Vide libr. de Scriptor. Britann

^f Vide *supra*, Leland's Life, p. 74. n;

^g Athen. Oxon.

gent to the University, and he resolved to follow his own genius and inclination, as well as the advice of his Oxford Friends, some of which were very great Men, and to become what was proper to him.

As soon as ever Mr. Hearn had taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, he constantly went to the Bodleian Library every day, and studied there as long as the time allowed by the Statutes would admit: This Diligence being taken notice of by all Persons that came thither, and his skill in Books being likewise well known to those with whom he had at any time conversed, occasioned Mr. afterwards Dr. Hudson soon as he was elected Library Keeper to take him in, by consent and with the leave of the Curators, as Assistant Keeper, the Library being at that time in very great Confusion, and requiring the Care of a very diligent and knowing Person to put it in Order.

Being settled in this Employment, it is incredible what Pains he took in regulating the Library, in Order to which he examined all the printed Books in it, comparing every Volume with the Catalogue set out many Years before by Dr. Hyde:^a He found by this means many Books not numbered at all, and others numbered or catalogued so very imperfectly, as rendered Dr. Hyde's Catalogue in many respects very useless.

^a An. Term, 1699.

^b 1701.

^c 1674.

wrote down all his notes in an interleaved of the said printed Catalogue, and afterwards transcribed them anew into two Volumes, viz. the Work, *Appendix Catalogi librorum in Bibliotheca Bodleiana.*^a

This Work gave universal content, and it was intended to have been printed, Dr. Mander Vice-Chancellor giving orders for that end. The design was afterwards laid aside, and Dr. Hyde intending to assume the honour both of the Appendix and of Dr. Hyde's Catalogue to himself, got both parts transcribed and thrown into the Alphabet. So that both are now to be printed together, and the Publisher is to have the credit of the whole Work, without any regard to the principal compilers.

Dr. Hyde himself took not the least notice of Emanuel Prichard,^p though I have been well informed by Dr. Mill and others that it was chiefly composed up by him.

His undertaking being happily finished, Mr. Hyde immediately set about examining the MSS. of which he found not entered in Catalogues and others very imperfectly. The printed Catalogue of MSS. had innumerable faults, many of which he carefully corrected. But as for the

^a in the Bodleian Library.

^p of Ball. Coll.

Emanuel Prichard was the Principal of Hart-Hall: He died 1703.

Books not at all entered before, some of them put down in an interleaved Catalogue, and other he took notice of in a Folio Book provided for that purpose, which belongs now to that Library and is of great service to the Students there.

The next thing he did for the Benefit of the Library was completing the Catalogue of Coins which had been many years before drawn up when Dr. Barlow was Library-Keeper, by Dr. Ashmole in three Volumes in Folio. But many Coins having come into the Library since that time, and none of them having been entered (for which reason a great deal of trouble was required) Mr. Hearne put them down in vacant places that were left on purpose in the afore-mentioned three Volumes now in the Bodleian Library.

Some time after finishing this Work, Will Raye Esqr. the English Consul at Smyrna gave the Library a noble Collection of antient Coins the greatest Part of which were Greek, for which he had the Thanks of the University and Honour of the Degree of Doctor in the Civil Law he being then present in the University. The Coins lay several years undigested: But at

* Mr. Raye gave about six hundred Coins, which he personally presented to the Vice-Chancellor, in the Apodyterium the Convocation House.

The University, at the same Time, conferred on him the Degree of L.L. D.

were put into order, and an exact Catalogue of them, by Mr. Hearne, which Catalogue is now by him, though he designed giving the Library, had not the ill Usage he afterwards met with there obliged him to alter his : However for the use of those who study he put the name of each Coin upon their Cells, which may serve instead of the larger Catalogue, which his own studies required him to by him.

At Term 1703. he took the Degree of Master of Arts, there being then a Publick Act, though there had not been one for several years before. Sometime after this a Chaplainship of Christ Church College was offered him by the Reverend Dr. Thomas Turner President of that College, on Condition, that he kept his Place in the Publick Library; Dr. Turner designing this as a Kindness to him, and being unwilling he should leave the Library, where he had done such great and eminent Service, and was to be equally serviceable for the future. But he was forced to decline this Offer, Dr. Hudson resolved that he should hold nothing else but the Library, as he then openly declared; and he was in earnest appeared openly enough somewhat he did some years after.

Mr. Hearne having declined this Preferment, after the like Offer was made him of a Chap-

* Elected President 1667.

lainship of All-Souls College by the Warden^{*} of that House, but it was with some Condition, and therefore he was likewise obliged to decline it, Dr. Hudson having by this time spoke to, and fixed upon one to succeed him in the Library, out of which he designed to get him ejected, if he presumed to hold any thing else with it.

In 1712. He became second Keeper of the Bodleian Library, upon the death of Mr. John Crabb. This Place he accepted on Condition that he might be Janitor still also, a thing that was soon granted, though with this Proviso, that the Salary (though not the Shewing the Anatomy School[†]) should go to an under Officer, that was to ring the Bell and attend as an Assistant. 'Twas by virtue of these two Offices of under or second Library Keeper and Janitor being united or joined together, that Mr. Hearne still kept the Keys of the Library, and opened the Door Morning and Evening, and had the liberty of entering and going out as often as he pleased.

Soon after Mr. Hearne was troubled on account of his printing Mr. Dodwell's Discourse *de Parma Equestri Woodwardiana*, with a Catalogue of that

^{*} Dr. Gardiner.

[†] 1713.

[†] In this School were to be seen some natural Bodies and preservations in Spirits, the exhibiting which to Strangers was the business of the Janitor of the Bodleian Library, and was attended with some trifling Advantages. The foregoing Curiosities are removed to the Museum.

great Man's] blished Pieces before it. Dr. Gardiner^a who was then Vice-Chancellor, and Dr. Charlett^z and some others were vexed at the Liberty of the forementioned Posts in the Library, and they contrived therefore to make Mr. Hearne uneasy, so that 'twill be no wonder, to such as have heard of the ill temper of these two Men, to tell that Dr. Hudson was one of those that were the occasion of that trouble.

And it is thought, if one of the Proctors had not been absent, the Vice-Chancellor Dr. Gardiner, who shewed a particular Hatred to the Publisher, would have proceeded to Expulsion, by Virtue of the Statute Tit. x. Sect. 11. §. 2.^y There was nothing objected against him, but what he had said in the preliminary Part of his Book, viz. that Mr. Dodwell was a very honest Man, a Nonjuror, a great Sufferer for his Integrity, that Thomas Milles^z Bishop of Worcester and Lismore had written in his Defence about the Schism, notwithstanding, for the sake of Preferment, he acted quite otherwise after-

^a Gardiner, All-Souls.

^z Dr. Charlett, Master of University College.

^y The purport of this Statute is, that if any Crime shall be committed against which the Statutes have not provided (whilst their Authority is in Suspence) the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Houses with the Proctors in their usual Place of Meeting shall punish at Discretion, till proper Provision be made against the Crime by some special Statute.

^z Died 1740.

wards, with other Particulars of the same. But one of the Proctors being absent at the time, as has been already said, there was no Penalty inflicted, but suppressing the Book, which a * formal Order was drawn up, though such blunders as made the Authors very culpable.

In the year 1713. Dr. Halley was made Secretary of the Royal Society, in the room of Sir Hans Sloan,^b who resigned. An Offer was made at the same time to Mr. Hearne of being Librarian to the Society, and Keeper of their Museum, but he however he declined, his Circumstances not admitting him to leave Oxford: And much at the same time too he excused himself from being made an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society, of which he would have been unanimously elected if he had not declared his Disapprobation of a Friend, at the same time however signifying his Gratitude and his Sense of the great Honour conferred on him.

On January 19. 1714. he was very honourably elected Architypographus and Superior or Chief Beadle in the Civil Law, of the University of Oxford. This Honour being conferred upon him in so generous a manner, even when he endeavoured

* This Order may be seen in their own Words in the subsequent Catalogue of Mr. Hearne's Works, in his Account of the Publication which they censured. —

^b Sir Hans.

uch as he could in Prudence to decline it, he
ned to have relinquished his Post in the Li-
r. But finding presently after the Election
Dr. Gardiner the Vice-Chancellor and some
rs had just put in a Common Printer to be
itypographus by virtue of their own Autho-
though the said Printer was by no means
fied, Mr. Hearne altered his Design and re-
d now to keep in the Library, till such time as
uld be put in possession of the Architypogra-
's Post to which he had been elected, and for
h he was judged the best qualified in the
erfity. The Vice-Chancellor and others main-
d what they had done; and Dr. Hudson, so
ppened, agreed with them, tho' the Statute
pessly against their Proceedings; by virtue
hich the Superior Beadleship of Law is for
annexed to the Office of Architypographus;
twas surely upon account of the latter that
Hearne was elected, as the Statute enjoins
a man well skilled in Greek, Latin, and
logical Learning, should enjoy this place. So
Dr. Gardiner and others who separated these
Offices of Architypographus and Beadle, have
l directly against Statute, and are therefore
erable for that and all the mischiefs that are
r to ensue from hence.

c. Gardiner and others that joined with him,
g Mr. Hearne resolved to continue Librarian,
ived now another method, and that was to
him by force. Accordingly on the eighth

of November in 1715. bei t day of Visitation of the Bodleian Library, Dr. Hudson made a Complaint to the Visitors, pretending that the Office of Under Librarian and Beadle was inconsistent: upon which they drew up and signed an Order (Dr. Baron^a as Vice-Chancellor being first, though he had told Mr. Hearne before, in the morning of that very day, that he would not be a judge) that it was their opinion that those two places were inconsistent, and that therefore he should have the Salary no longer than St. Thomas's day next ensuing, and that afterwards Dr. Hudson should have the liberty of putting in another. Upon this Mr. Hearne resigned the Beadleship (though the resignation was not upon stamp Paper, nor attested by, or done before, a public Notary)^b before he went out of the Library, leaving the staff with the Vice-Chancellor upon the Library Stairs, and three days after Mr. William Muffendine, M. A. and Fellow of Magdalen College was elected Beadle in his room. In the afternoon of the same day new keys were made to the Library and the locks altered by the

^a Dr. Baron Master of Balliol College.

^b Nov. 8. 1715.

I Thomas Hearne, A.M. do resign all Right and Title that I have to the Office of Architypographus and Superior Beadle of the Civil Law of the University of Oxford,

Tho. Hearne.

From a Copy of Mr. Hearne's own Hand Writing in the Bodleian Library.

care

care of Dr. Hudson; so that the next day Mr. Hearne could not get into the Library as usual, to perform the duty of his place, and to carry on his Studies, but was forced to depend upon the pleasure of another, who had new keys delivered him, and broke in upon Mr. Hearne's Office, without his leave and consent.

Notwithstanding this he continued to execute the Office of Librarian when he could get into the Library, till the 23d day of January following, when he desisted upon account of the Oaths, that being the last day fixed by the new Act, after which if he had acted he must have forfeited five hundred pounds and incurred other Penalties, by reason he could not comply with what was imposed in that Act. These measures were taken by him deliberately and with good advice: for though some said he was not included in that Act, yet his best friends thought it most proper not to trust to that, but to fortify himself against attacks by desisting from acting as Librarian, especially since he had already met with such very ill treatment.

Some time after this, viz. on Friday March 27 1715. there was a Meeting of the Visitors of the Library to consider the affair of Under Librarian. This Meeting was in the Under-Keeper's Study in the Gallery. Complaint was made by Dr. Hudson, that Mr. Hearne neglected the Duty of Under-Librarian. To this Mr. Hearne gave two Reasons, 1st, that he was excluded or debarred the Library by Dr. Hudson, who had got new

keys, though Mr. Hearne ~~it had~~
 signed or intended it. ~~adly~~, That he had not ~~ta-~~
 ken the Oaths (which he thought might be ~~the~~
 principal Motive for this rigorous Proceeding
 and these two Reasons ~~desired~~ might be entered
 The Vice-Chancellor ~~said~~ he would not take No-
 tice of either, that ~~th~~ ~~y~~ could insist upon Neglect
 of Duty. Upon this Oath was drawn up ~~it~~
 was penned by Dr. Hudson; the Substance was
 that if new Complaints were made, Dr. Hudson
 should fill up at Lady-Day. Lady-Day being
 come, Dr. Hudson filled up the Place by making
 one Fletcher M. A. at that time Chaplain, and
 and since that Fellow, of Queen's College, second
 Librarian; so that Mr. Hearne from that time
 was so far from having his former Privileges in the
 Library, that he was denied the benefit even of a
 common Student. Nor did he receive the Salary
 due for the last half Year ending at the aforesaid
 Lady-Day; at which time also some other money
 was due to him upon account of the Library. In-
 deed, he might have received all this, only he was
 afraid his Enemies would have insisted upon the
 Act, and have made him incur the Penalties there
 assigned, had he taken any Salary or Fee.

After all this bad Usage he retired to Edmund-
 Hall, and lived there very privately, carrying on
 his Studies in the same diligent manner he had
 done before, furnishing himself with Books, partly
 from his Study, and partly by the help of Friends.
 Nor did he neglect the Publick, but constantly
 published

published Book, though not without considerable interruptions occasioned by his malicious Enemies. But the greatest Obstacle he met with was upon account of his Edition of Camden's Elizabeth, in the Preface of which having spoken some keen Truths, which nettled several Heads of Houses, he was prosecuted in the Vice-Chancellor's Court by Dr. Baron then Vice-Chancellor (influenced chiefly by Dr. Charlet, Dr. Gardiner, and Dr. Hudson) and prohibited printing.

This Prosecution continued four Terms, or a Year, during which time he printed Nothing. But my Lord Arran^t Chancellor of the University interfering and putting in a New Vice-Chancellor Dr. Shippen of Brazen-Nose College, to the grief of Dr. Baron, a stop was put to their Proceedings, though not without very considerable loss to Mr. Hearne; for they could not prove the Articles exhibited against him, yet he was condemned in Charge by Dr. Shippen (who however remitted part of them) and he was allowed the Liberty of printing again.

As before, so after this Suit, several Attempts were made to draw him to London and settle him there, where he had a great many Friends, several of whom thought he might be more serviceable there than by continuing at Oxford.

• Publ. A. D. 1717.

£ 1715.

Among others, John Anstis, Esqr. Garter Principal King at Arms propos'd to him the printing Mr. Petyt's MSS. Collections, for which Mr. Petyt had left four hundred pounds, but then it was upon this condition, that Mr. Hearne should go to London, and that before the said four hundred pounds were secured to him. If he would undertake the Work, Mr. Anstis who was one of the Trustees, did not doubt but to procure the Concurrence of the rest that were concerned, and to have the business so adjusted that Mr. Hearne should have the said four hundred pounds paid by way of Pension, at a certain Sum, per annum.

Mr. Hearne look'd upon this as a very generous Offer in Mr. Anstis, but considering the danger of settled Pensions (as he was a Nonjuror) and withal having no very great Opinion of the Writings of Mr. Petyt, he modestly declined the Proposal, at the same time telling his Friend Mr. Anstis, that notwithstanding his not caring to publish any of Mr. Petyt's own Writings, he was however willing to publish any old MSS. fit to be printed, that should be among them (for Mr. Anstis had inform'd him, that Mr. Petyt, besides his own Writings, gave several old MSS. to the Library of the Inner-Temple) without any Gratuity out of Mr. Petyt's Money, provided he had

* In the Library of the Inner-Temple.

me and might have them sent to Oxford, at least
sought for him by some skilful Hand, that either
or any other Person should employ.

Camden's Professorship of History becoming
vacant in the Year 1720. by the Death of Dr.
Charles Aldworth of Magdalen College, Dr. Har-
rison of All-Souls was elected to succeed him; at
which time it was given out that if Mr. Hearne
would accept of this Place, as several urged him
to do, he might have had it against all Opposition,
being in the Opinion of such as discoursed about the
matter, the best qualified of any in England. But
though this Post was altogether agreeable to his
Genius and Inclination, yet he could by no means
be drawn to act against his Conscience, the Oaths
being requisite to hold it; and it was for the very
same reason that some time before he declined the
rich Parsonage of Bleechley in Buckinghamshire,
freely and voluntarily offered him by Browne Willis,
Esqr. ^a who thereupon (by the Recommendation
and Importunity of Dr. Smalridge, ⁱ and Dr. Char-
les) gave it to Dr. Wells, who very readily ac-
cepted of it. So Mr. Hearne had also when he was
publishing Livy, declined the Chaplainship of
Corpus Christi College, offered to him (without
seeking) by Dr. Turner President of that College,

^a See Biogr. Britt. Vol. ult. Vol. vi. Part 2. p. 4294.

ⁱ Dr. Smalridge Dean of Christ Church, Oxon.

urging him vehemently to accept it, telling him that he would be a great Example in the College, that he had so great a Character for his Virtue, Industry, and Learning, adding that he need not take the Oaths, that it was consistent with the Post in the Library, which he would have him to leave no means leave. But nothing would prevail, and indeed Dr. Hudson (as he declared) was resolved to eject him out of the Library if he was Chaplain. Not long after he refused the Chaplainship of All-Souls College, voluntarily offered him by Dr. Gardiner the Warden thereof. But these and last Offerings being mentioned above, it may seem too much like Repetition to have said any thing here on the Subject.

On August 8. 1722. He had some Conversation with Madam Cherry, Relict of his best Friend Francis Cherry, Esqr. before mentioned. She happened to be then in Oxford, and had a great desire of seeing Mr. Hearne, who accordingly waited on her. Their discourse was about Mr. Cherry's MSS. some of which Mr. Hearne had taken a Catalogue of in Mr. Cherry's Life-time, of such as Mr. Cherry intended to put into his hands. She asked Mr. Hearne when it was he took the said Catalogue, he could not then exactly tell, but upon his return home he found that it was in November 1712. of which he sent Advice to Mrs. Dodwell, with a Request that she would be pleased to communicate it to Madam Cherry.

On

On the 18th of October, 1728. Mr. Hearne's
er died in the seventy fifth Year of his Age,
the fifty third of his Clerkship, and was bu-
(at Mr. Hearne's Expence) very decently in
the Waltham Church-yard according to his own
, and after the funeral was over a Peal was
as he also desired.

little before this a Print of Mr. Hearne,
by that eminent Engraver of Heads, Mr.
s, was handed up and down and much com-
ed, which is here mentioned, because it was
without the Consent or Privy of Mr.
ic. When Mr. Hearne was printing Will.
rigenfis, his Friend John Bridges, Esqr. *
in Oxford, had with him Mr. Tilleman, a
curious and exact Drawer, who it seems stole
ce, after which Mr. Bridges desired at the
st of his Friends that Mr. Hearne would
t it to be engraved, but this he denied.
ithstanding which, at last it was done, as hath
noted, without his leave, and 'tis judged to
cellently well done.

April 22. 1726. died Dr. Gardiner, Custos
vorum of the Univerfity. Several Gentlemen
very preffing that Mr. Hearne should stand
at least accept of this place without standing
they being fure that all would unanimously

author of the History of Northamptonshire, lately pub-

come in, if he would accept it. But he told *th* he was neither qualified nor ever should be qualified, as having neither taken the Oaths, nor signing to take them. This satisfied them, and Mr. Wise of Trinity College was fixed on.¹

T

¹ Francis Wise B. D. was son of Francis Wise Mercers Oxford, and was entered of Trinity College in the Year 1696, at the age of thirteen, and was elected Scholar, and afterwards Fellow of that Society. In 1719. he was appointed Under-Keeper of the Bodleian Library, and in 1727. elected Custos Archivorum by the University. At this Time was domestic Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of Guilford then Lord North, in whose family he frequently resided at Wroxton in Oxfordshire: by that Nobleman he was presented to the Donative or Curacy of Elsfield near Oxford, upon which he held a small Estate in that Place on a long Lease upon which he built a commodious little House, where he resided during the last Years of his life: and spent his Time in literary pursuits, and as an Amusement in forming an elegant Garden, which, though a small piece of Ground, was diversified with every object in Miniature that can be found in a large Scale in the most admired Places of this Kingdom. In 1757 he was appointed Radcliffe Librarian by the Officers of the University and died October 6. 1767. He published *Asse's Life of Alfred*.

Account of the Vale of of White Horse, Berks, 1736.

Of White Leaf Cross, Bucks.

Red Horse, Warwick.

An Enquiry concerning the first Inhabitants, &c. 1758.

History and Chronology of the Fabulous Ages — 1764.

The same Year died Mr. Humphrey Wanley, Librarian to the Earl of Oxford; several of my Lord's Acquaintance at many different times asked Mr. Hearne to accept of that Post (whether by my Lord's Direction or not is uncertain) but he absolutely declined it, and gave such reasons as were very satisfactory, and so he was pressed no farther.

In the Year 1727. Camden's Professorship of History became vacant again by the Death of Dr. Harrison, who died August the 6th that Year, and on the 17th of the same Month Richard Frewin B. D. was unanimously elected in his room; Dr. Goldsworth of St. John's College having desisted for reason of his being a Divine, and therefore eligible.

Many pressed Mr. Hearne to appear for it saying that Dr. Frewin would not pretend to stand against him, but would immediately desist; but Mr. Hearne utterly refused this and all other Prement, how profitable soever, upon Account of his Oaths, and he gave this as a Reason, which

—He had a younger Brother, Robert Wise, B. D. Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, an eminent tutor there; an universal scholar, more particularly an excellent Mathematician, but of his extreme Diffidence and Modesty, that had a longer life not allowed him, the public never would have reaped any advantages from his Studies. He died in 1750. This Note is joined to preserve the Memory of a worthy Man which otherwise will be lost.)

was very satisfactory to them: at the same time it was chiefly owing to him that Dr. Frewin succeeded, Mr. Hearne having plainly made it appear from Mr. Camden's letter to several of Dr. Holdworth's Friends and others that Mr. Camden fully designed that his Reader or Professor should be neither in Orders or beneficed, and indeed was allowed by the Generality, that this very Discovery (which he had also made, though it was not so much taken notice of, when Dr. Harris stood) brought in Dr. Frewin.

In December 1729. Mr. Bowles Chief Keeper of the Bodleian Library dying, an offer of the Place was made to Mr. Hearne by some that came to him, telling him that if he would accept it should be chosen unanimously in a most honorable way, but he declined it as soon as ever mentioned, as he had ten Years before also, when many endeavoured to persuade him to accept upon the Death of Dr. Hudson; and it may also here mentioned that he refused being Cui Musæi Ashmoleani,^m not only on the Death of Mr. Edward Llyyd,ⁿ but also this year on the Death of Mr. John Whiteside,^o when some wo

^m The Keeper of the Museum is not elected by the University, but is nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of Christ Church, the Principal of Brazen-Nose, the Regius Professor of Physic, and the two Proctors for the time being —

ⁿ Mr. Llyyd died 1709.

^o Mr. Whiteside died 1729.

He had him count of his Study of Antiquities, of which there are so many Remains in that Museum, but he preferred a good Conscience before all manner of Preferment and worldly Honour.

Among some Manuscripts of his Patron Mr. Cherry, which were about this Time expected at the Bodleian Library, (Mrs. Cherry having, as is supposed, given them by Will) Mr. Hearne had been told there was a Manuscript of his, which he endeavoured in vain to recover, and his Disappointment very much vexed him. Accordingly he complains much, in the Memoirs of his own Life, which follow these Papers, of the loss of this MS. from him. Several Letters passed between him and Mrs. Anne Cherry relative to this Subject, in which he repeats his Assurance that he never gave this Paper to her Father, nor did intend it for any other Person, but to commit it to the Flames. It is probable that the Curators and other Persons concerned in the Care of

This Manuscript was that Silly Thing, which Mr. Hearne mentions above. Mr. Cherry had in his Lifetime laid by a Manuscript for Mr. Hearne, but he had not received it. Mrs. Cherry told Mr. Hearne, that she should sell her late husband's MSS. Mr. Hearne offered himself as a Purchaser, begging at the same time she would destroy all Letters and Papers that had passed between Mr. Cherry and him.

the

the Publick Library did not think themselves empowered to return what had been given to the Place by Will, and therefore strenuously persisted in a Refusal, not allowing Mr. Hearne's allegation of never having disposed of his Right to the MSS. The Excuse made for detaining it in the Library being, as was before observed, that it was given by Will, Mr. Hearne suspected the truth of the Point also, and writing to the Rev. Mr. Frinshall on this Occasion, soon found that there really was no such Clause in the Testament of Mrs. Cherr. He looked therefore upon the Usage he had received as the more harsh and unjust—on which Account it is no wonder that those Papers which contain a detail of this Transaction are filled with Vindictive Observations and sarcastic Reflections on the Characters of the Persons concerned in it. It is to be wished indeed that the Author's Desire had been complied with, as the Subject of the Dispute was of little Consequence, and the refusal immediately occasioned a Breach of Friendship between him and his most intimate Friends, as well as produced afterwards a great deal of Vexation to himself. For the next Event which he records is the publication of this Letter with a Preface prefixed, drawn up to disgrace him and his Work in the Eye of the Publick. This he informs was done by a Junto of Persons.^p It must be

^p The late Rev. Mr. Biltone, and others.

acknowledg

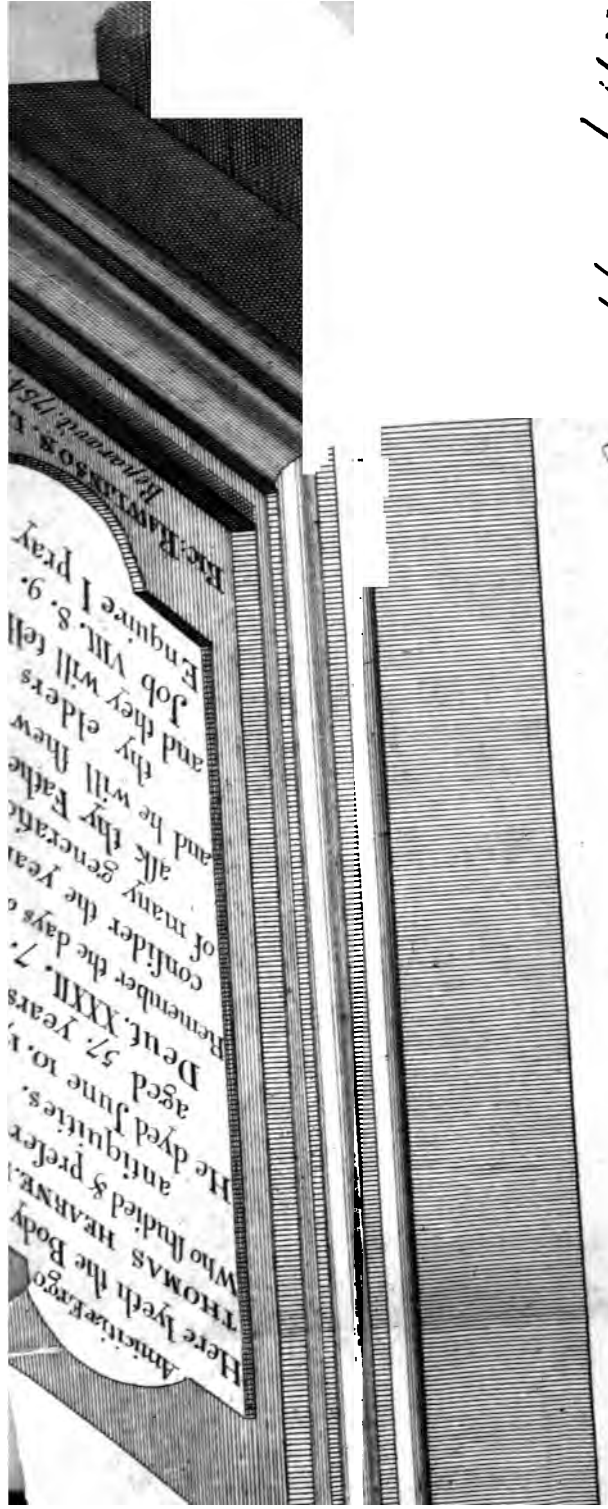
owledged that this was an undeserved Piece of
treatment, as Mr. Hearne had openly declared
himself ashamed of a tract written in his younger
days, and never intended for the Press. Besides
this may be observed that there was no Occasion for
such a Publication, the most violent of that Party
knew how Use it was intended, being then become
more conformable; and it is certain that
the Characters of some of the Persons concerned,
do not authorize their assuming the Right of
inflicting this Punishment.

The publication alluded to above, is well known
by the Title of *A Vindication of those who take the
Oath of Allegiance to his Present Majesty*, printed in
the year seventeen hundred and thirty one. The
entire Design of this Pamphlet was to render
the Character of Mr. Hearne ridiculous, not only
as a Lover of Antiquarian Literature, but also as a
Man fixed in his Principles, and of Perseverance in
which appeared to him just and honest. Yet
withstanding the Desire of throwing upon him
the possible kind of Abuse, in both these Re-
spects, the very Passages which they introduce to
that Purpose, contain in fact his real Cha-
racter. The Author of the Preface to the above-
mentioned Publication, speaks very remarkably of
him in the following Words, "*The Letter itself is
a Vindication of those who took the Oath of Allegiance
to William; and I cannot think it any bad part
of a Man's Character to give his Reasons for com-
plying*"

and thirty five, was occasioned by a severe Cough and a succeeding fever, which being improperly treated, terminated in a violent flux. He was buried in the Church-yard of St. Peter's in the East where is erected over his Remains a Tomb with an Inscription written by himself.*

Since that Kind of Study pursued by Mr. Hearne is more general now, than it was in his Time, the praise and speak well of Him will of Consequence be more safe, as it will be better received. His Excellence so often celebrated, but to the misfortune of Learning so little imitated, was unwearied Industry, which began almost with his Life, continued in full Vigour till within a few weeks of his Death. By means of this Industry, and of a good Disposition, he raised himself from the lowest state of Dependence, to a Station of Ease and Honour. When his Worth was in some sort acknowledged by the offer of the best Offices the University could bestow, he manifested uncommon Integrity by declining those Offers, because the Acceptance of them appeared to him inconsistent with the Principles which he had adopted. If there was any irregularity in his exterior Behaviour or Manner, what was the Jest of the Man of Wit and polite Learning.

* See the Plate.



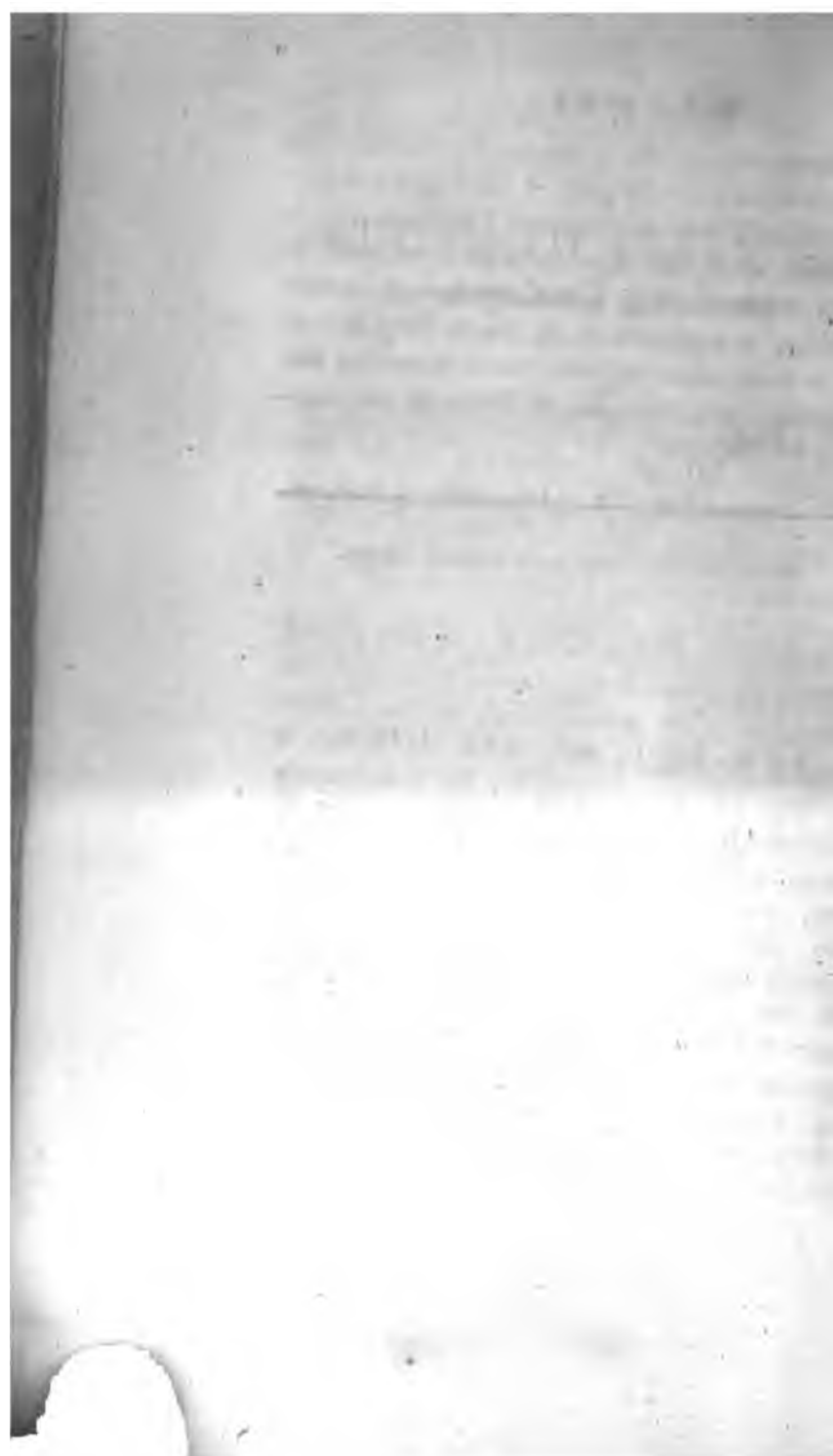
*Here lyeth the Body
of Thomas HEARNES
aged 57 years
Remember the days
of many generations
and he will shew
and they elders
Job viii. 8. 9.
Enquire I pray
The BAPTISTES*



secretly enjoyed the Approbation, Favour, and Correspondence of the greatest Men of the Age.* succeeding Times have given Testimony to his abilities, which the Age, in which he lived, so justly esteemed. It is, at least, not flattery, to confer him, as a pattern to all, whose Duty it is as well as Inclination, to unite much Learning and Modesty, with the greatest Plainness and Simplicity of Manners.

* See his Correspondence in the Bodleian Library.

THE END OF THE LIFE.



rum THOMÆ HEARNII Im- pressorum Catalogus.

I.

N INDEX *of the principal Passages in Sir
Roger L'Estrange's Translation of Josephus into
ish.* Lond. 1702. fol. Hæc versio deinde in
prodiit una cum eodem nostro Indice.

II.

ELIQUIÆ BODLEIANÆ : *or some genuine
ains of Sir Thomas Bodley. Containing his Life, the
Draught of the Statutes of the publick Library
xford, (in English) and a Collection of Letters to
James, &c.* Lond. 1703. 8°. Ex Autographis
iotheca Bodl. descripti. Prelo autem mandavit
cus quidam Londinensis, ad quem Apogra-
m, una cum præfatione, quam contexui, mi-
n. Schedas tamen non vidi, donec totum ab-
eretur opus. Cæterum hunc in finem Reli-
: istæ depositæ sunt in Bibliotheca, ut non
um Viris litteratis aliisque pateret, quanta cum
gentia eam conderet librisque adornaret Bod-
; sed ut ipsi etiam, si ita visum esset, eandem
bris congerendis atque disponendis observarent
hodum. Neque alium in finem edidimus.

C. PLINIL

III.

C. PLINII CÆCILII Secundi Epistolæ & p
negyricus, cum variis lectionibus & annotatio
bus. Accedit Vita Plinii ordine Chronologico
gesta. Oxonii e Theatro Sheld. 1703. 8°. Q
& in hac Editione habetur,

*Brevis Adnotatio de duobus Pliniis Veronensibus,
multis hinc inde collecta per Joannem Mansionari
Veronensem. Hanc autem erui e duobus Codicib
MSS.*

IV.

EUTROPII BREVIARIUM Historiæ I
manæ, cum Pæanii Metaphrasi Græca.

1. Messala Corvinus de Augusti progenie.
2. Julius Obsequens de Prodigiiis.
3. Anonymi Oratio funebris, Gr. Lat. in H
II. Constantinum Constantini M. Fil. cum va
Lectionibus & Annotationibus. Oxon. e Th. Sh
1710. Octavo. Anonymi Orationem ut subjun
rèth monuit Cl. Dodwellus. Nec piget. Paucissi
enim extabant Exemplaria. Illud autem, quo
bar, in Bibliotheca inveni Seldeniana, ex E
Fred. Morelli.

V.

INDICES TRES locupletissimi in Cyrilli E
rosolymitani Opera Gr. Lat. Oxon. e Th. Sh
1733. fol. ad finem Cyrilli operum.

VI.

DUCTOR HISTORICUS: *or, a short System Universal History, and an Introduction to the Study of it. Vol. the first, in three Books, containing,*

1. *A Chronology of all the most celebrated Persons and Actions from the Creation to this time. To which is prefixed an explication of Terms, and other cognata.*

2. *An Introduction to history. Wherein an Account is given of the Writings of the Ancient Historians Greek and Roman, with the judgment of the best Critics upon them. Together with an ample Collection English Historians.*

3. *A Compendious History of all the Ancient Monarchies and States from the Creation to the Birth of Christ. Lond. 1705. 8°. the second Edition. Prodiit in, me incio, Anno 1714. & 1724. Ad primum Editionem quod attinet, alteri cuidam omni illa est adscribenda. Quin & duo primi libri secunda, tertia & quarta editione sunt item alius cujusdam Auctoris, qui & præfationem ipsi. Librum autem tertium ipse contexui, verum Historicorum, Inscriptionum, nummorum omniumque monumentorum antiquorum auctoribus.*

VII.

DUCTOR HISTORICUS: *or, a short System Universal History. Vol. 2d. Containing a Compendious Account of the most considerable Transactions in the*

the World, from the Birth of Christ to the final decay of the Roman Monarchy, and the Establishment of the German Empire by Charles the Great: In three Books, viz.

1. *A Series of the Succession, and a History of the Reigns of all the Emperors, from the Birth of Christ to the removal of the Imperial Seat to Constantinople.*

2. *The Succession of the Emperors, continued from the translation of the Empire, to the Reign of Charlemagne.*

3. *The History of Persia under Parthian Kings, and the Persian Race restored, to the destruction of that Monarchy by the Saracens: The several Kingdoms erected in Europe, by the Franks, Saxons, Goths, Vandals, &c. and their respective Successions: The Life of Mahomet, and the Succession of the Saracen Caliphs: together with an Account of the most considerable Cities, &c. for eight hundred years after Christ and other miscellaneous things, not mentioned in the Course of the History. Oxon. 1704. octavo. e Prælo Lichfeldiano. Prodiit etiam ter Londini (clarissime) id quod innui in Glossario ad Petrum Langtostum, voc. Wiri. Tertium volumen me editurum esse monui in Præfatione. Quem in finem multa ex optimæ notæ libris collegeram. At quominus pergerem impediit Puffendorffii Introductionis versio Anglicana, quæ ab eo sæculo exordiu-
ducit, quo definit Volumen secundum, & ad nostra usque tempora serie continua Historiam deducit.*

VIII.

INDEX to the four Parts of *Dr. Edwards's* *Reservative against Socinianism*. Oxon. 1740. 4°. Prelo Lichfeld. Ipsius Auctoris rogatu confeci.

IX.

INDEX to the *Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion*. Oxon. e Theat. Sheld. 1704. fol. Aliæ tam extant editiones tum in fol. tum in 8°. omnium contaminatissimam illam esse putamus, quæ in 8°. quam & in folio prodiit. A. D. 1732. Hanc Opellam navavi rogatu clarissimi doctissimi-que Viri, Henrici Aldrichii S. T. P. Ædis Christi Decani.

X.

M. JUNIANI JUSTINI Historiarum ex Trogo Pompeio Libri XLIV. MSS. Codicum Collatione recogniti, annotationibusque illustrati. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1705. 8°.

XI.

T. LIVII PATAVINI Historiarum ab urbe condita libri qui supersunt, MSS. Codicum Collatione recogniti, annotationibusque illustrati. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1708. Sex Voluminibus in 8°.

XII.

A LETTER containing an Account of son-
tiquities between Windsor and Oxford, with a
the several Pictures in the School Gallery adjoin-
the Bodl. Library. Edidit amicus quidam (ad-
 scripseram) Lond. A. D. 1708. in libro nris
 Miscellaneo (in 4^o.) cui tit. *The Monthly J*
lany, or Memoirs for the Curious. Extat etia
 Editio, auctior & emendatio, omisso tamen
 turarum Catalogo, (quem calamo quoque c
 eram) ad calcem Vol. quinti Itinerarii Lelanc
 quum Catalogum etiam hunc vehementer ex
 rent Eruditi, opusculum totum, a memet
 tum, (nam ed. Londinensis mendis obsita
 sicut jam prius scripseram denuo edidi
 M.DCC.XXV. in 8^o. nimirum, idque consil
 que hortatu amicorum aliquot doctorum, i
men, ut centum duntaxat exemplaria excu-
duxerim.

XIII.

THE LIFE of *Ælfred the Great, by Sir*
Spelman, Kt. Published from the Original in
the Bodleian Library, with considerable Add
and several Historical Remarks. Oxon. e Th. S
 1709. 8^o.

XIV.

DISCOURSE *upon an old Roman Inscription found near Bathe.* Dissertationem hanc editam ad finem dictæ vitæ Ælfredianæ.

XV.

THE ITINERARY *of John Leland the Antiquary, Vol. the first, published from the Original in the Bodleian Library.* Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 8°.

XVI.

THE LABORIOUSE *Journey and Serche of John Leylande for Englandes Antiquities, geven of him as a Newe Yeares Gifte to King Henry VIII. in the XXVIII. year of his Raygne.* Ad initium primi Itin. Leland. ex Autographo. Notulas ad paginæ partem subjecimus.

XVII.

DISCOURSE *concerning some Antiquities found in Yorkshyre. In a letter to Mr. Thoresby Esq. With an Extract of Mr. Thoresby's letter occasioned this discourse.* Lond. 1710. in Actis Philicis. N°. 322. Et auctior emendatioque ad finem primi Vol. Itin. Lelandi.

XVIII.

THE ITINERARY of John Leland the
quary. Vol. the second. Published from the Or
MS. in the Bodleian Library. Oxon. c Th. S
1711. 8°.

XIX.

J. LELANDI Antiquarii Næniæ in m
Thomæ Viati Equitis incomparabilis, cum n
ad infimam partem Paginæ. Extat ad calce
cundi Vol. Itin. Lelandi, una cum Viati v
Athenis Oxon.

XX.

AN ACCOUNT of several Antiquities i
about the University of Oxford. Ad calcem fe
Vol. Itin. Lelandi.

XXI.

ORATIO HABITA coram illustrissimo
Henrico Septimo Cantabrigiæ. Ex cod. MS.
Hæc etiam extat ad calcem Vol. secundi
Lelandi. Auctor vero fuit Vir eruditissimus
nes Fischerus Ep. Roff. ut me docuit amicu
timus Hilkius Bedfordius.

XXII.

R. PLOTS account of his intended Journey
th England and Wales for the discovery of Anti-
quities, and other Curiosities. Published from a MS.
Bodl. Library. Ad calcem item secundi Vol.
Lel.

XXIII.

THE ITINERARY of John Leland the Anti-
quary. Vol. the third. Published from the Original
in the Bodleian Library. Oxon. c Th. Sheld.
8°.

XXIV.

ANTONINI ITER Britanniarum, (juxta pri-
or editionem) cum variis lectionibus & Indici-
bus. Accedunt Roberti Talboti Annotationes e
e MS. in Bibliotheca. Ad finem tertii Vol.
Lelandi, in quo etiam alia habentur frag-
menta vetusta, præcipue Statuta Aularia Antiqua
universitatis Oxoniensis.

XXV.

THE ITINERARY of John Leland the Anti-
quary. Vol. the fourth, in two Parts. The first part
published from the Original, the second from Mr.
Rowse's Transcript, in the Bodleian Library. With
an Appendix, containing some other Observations of
John Leland, among which Observations, are many
extracts ex Collectionibus Joannis Rowse, de Anti-
quitate

quitate Oxonii & Academiæ ex tabella Jos. Rowse, ex libro — Rowse de Episcopis Winiæ, ex veteri sed fabuloso libro incerti Auctoris de Antiquitate Cantabrigiensi, & ex libello Johannis Rowse de Academiis.

XXVI.

AN ACCOUNT of some Antiquities found in Yorkshire, containing a letter from Mr. Thoresby to Dr. Sloane, with Remarks of the Publisher occasioned by it. Ad initium rv. Vol. Itin. Lelandi in quibus fragmenta quædam e Collect. MSS. Dodwellianis.

XXVII.

THE ITINERARY of John Leland the Antiquary. Vol. the fifth. Published from the Original MS. in the Bodleian Library. Oxon. e Th. S. 1711. 8°. Ad calcem extat epistola quædam auctoris, de qua supra, n. xii.

XXVIII.

A TALE of two Swannes: wherein is comprehended the Original and increase of the River commonly called Ware River: together with the antiquities of sundry places and townes seated upon the same. By W. Vallans. Ad init. Vol. v. Itin. Lelandi, ubi etiam habes e Cod. v. cl. Thomæ Henslowi the proprietors of the shires of Engalome decerptum quoddam egregium e Rotulâ Wintoniensi quod quidem decerptum hoc modo signavit

*of an old Roll for praying for the Soul of Dame
de Ver Foundress of Hengbam Priory in Essex,
Ric. I.*

XIX.

THE ITINERARY of *John Leland the Anti-
ry. Vol. the sixth. Published from the Original
in the Bodleian Library. Oxon. e Th. Sheld.
11. 8°.*

XXX.

A LETTER written by the Reverend Mr.
*Wm. Brokesby, containing an account of some Ob-
servations relating to the Antiquities and natural his-
tory of England. Ad calcem sexti Vol. Itin. Lel.*

XXXI.

AN ESSAY towards the recovery of the Courses
*de four great Roman Ways. Ad calcem itidem
i Vol. Itin. Lelandi. Auctor erat Amicus per-
ditus Rogerus Galeus, Arm.*

XXXII.

*versus de disceptatione, quam scholares Oxoniæ
habuerant de Villanis, & qualiter Villani eos ex-
villam occiderunt. Ad calcem etiam sexti Vol.
Lel. e Cod. MS. Viri Cl. Thomæ Rawlinsoni,
Anglici. Vide item pag. 195. Itin. Lel. uti
in pag. xxxvi, Præf. nostræ ad Robertum
Hibernensem.*

XXXIII.

XXXIII.

THE ITINERARY of *John Leland the*
quary. Vol. the seventh, in two Parts. The
Part published from the Original in the Bodl
brary, the second from Mr. Stowe's transcript i
Library of Robert Davies of Llannerch in Den
shire, Esqr. To which is subjoined an Appendix; i
the beginning is prefixed a letter to the Reverend
White Kennet, Dean of Peterborough, to the
lisher concerning a Passage in the Preface to the
Volume of this Itinerary, with the Publishers at
 Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1711. 8°.

XXXIV.

DE VOCE Anglo-Saxonica Ætcel Dissertatio
 V. Cl. Jacobi Tyrrelli Armigeri hortatu confecta
 Et hæc extat ad Initium Septimi Vol. Itin. I

XXXV.

THE ITINERARY of *John Leland the*
quary. Vol. the Eighth, in two Parts. The first
published from the Original in the Bodl. Library
second from Mr. Stowe's Transcript in the Lib
Robert Davies of Llannerch in Denbigh-shire,
 Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1712. 8°.

XXXVI.

DISCOURSE *concerning the Stunsfield tessellament, with some new Observations about man Inscription that relates to the Bath Fa-*
Ad initium VIII Vol. Itin. Lel. ubi etiam
anti ipsius icon inseritur, quæ & seorsim item
suasu amicorum doctorum. Cæterum id
dum, ad pag. xx. l. 9. hujus Dissertationis.
pro Faustina legendum esse. Porro ad ini-
tium itidem Voluminis e Codice quodam
arloviano editur, *The Custome of the Manner*
of stock.

XXXVII.

ACCOUNT *of some Roman Urns, and*
Antiquities, lately digged up near Bishops Gate.
with brief reflections upon the ancient and present
of London. In a Letter to Sir Christopher Wren,
Ad calcem 8^{vi}. Vol. Itin. Lel. Auctor erat
s. doctissimus Joannes Woodwardus, M. D.
& seorsim, dolo cujusdam Bibliopolæ infan-
tia nec a cl. Auctore nec a me prius im-

XXXVIII.

JELMI STEPHANIDIS Descriptio nobi-
civitatis Londoniæ, e Codice MS. vetusto in
reca Bodleiana. Et hæc etiam extat ad cal-
cedicti octavi Vol. Itin. Lel. notisque brevibus
G illustravimus.

illustravimus. Ex quo edidi aliud exemplar
perantiquum vidi, una cum ejusdem Auct
Thomæ Becheti vita, quam antehac nunqu
conspexeram, inter codices MSS. Viri cl. E
Llwydii, Musei Ashmoleani nuper Custodis. I
MSS. post mortem Llwydii redemit D. Tho
Sebright, Baronettus.

XXXIX.

THE ITINERARY of *John Leland the A*
quary. Vol. the ninth, compleating the whole W
Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1712. 8°. In hoc autem
timo Vol. continentur.

1. Genethliacon Charissimi Edvardi Princ
Cambriæ, apposita nominum in eodem expli
tione, Auctore Lelando nostro; cui & notulas f
jecimus.

2. Cygnea Cantio, commentarii in eand
Auctore itidem Lelando: cui & notulas nos
qualescunque subnexuimus.

3. Nicolai Fierberti Oxoniensis Academiæ
scriptio, e Codice quem mutuo sumpsi ab am
egregio Richardo Rawlinsone, M. A. Huic it
notulas subjunximus.

4. *A Review of Mr. Leland's Itinerary.* Cu
pag. 201. l. 28. pro *the gode Lorde of Abendon*
bis lande, legenda sunt, *the gode Lorde of Aben*
left of bis lande.

5. V. cl. Thomæ Alleni, olim ex Aula Gloc
trienfi Oxonii, notæ in Baleum de Scriptorib

B

e Cod. in Bobliotheca Bodl. Admodum rara
æc nostra Itin. Lel. Editio; quippe cujus
in viginti duntaxat exemplaria excudenda
imus.

XL.

ENRICI DODWELLI de Parma Equestri
ardwardiana differtatio. Oxon. e Th. Sheld.
. 8°. Libro huic, a me summa cura recen-
sumptibusque propriis edito) sanctissimi doc-
ique Auctoris Operum editorum catalogum
nisi & ad finem e Cod. MS. Bodleiano sub-

*Thomæ Neli Collegiorum Scholarumque publicarum
mie Oxoniensis Topographicum delineationem
b Antiquariis nostris desideratum, in qua qui-
Collegiorum ac Scholarum publicarum regnante
betba figuras sive iconas habemus, e quibus
t mire mutata esse ædificia ex quo vixerit Nelus.
calamo nostro, (ut fit,) exciderunt nonnulla,
quibusdam e-Præfectis Academiæ (mihi sum-
olendis) displicebant. Hinc in loco quodam
i extemplo convenerunt, sermonibusque ul-
que, pro more, habitis, tandem statuerunt,
us nec a nobis divenderetur nec alio aliquo
divulgaretur, sed, quoad ejus fieri posset,
as supprimeretur. Hæc enim in verba se
Decretum,*

At a Meeting of the Heads of Houses of the University of Oxford, in the Apodyterium the 23^d of March, Anno Domini 1712.

Ordered that a Book intituled,

“HENRICI DODWELLI de Parma Equestri
“Woodwardiana dissertatio &c. * Recensuit edit-
“ditque Thomas Hearne, A. M. Oxoniensis, qui
“& Dodwelli Operum editorum Catalogum præ-
“misit. Oxonii e Th. Sheld. MDCCXIII. Impensis
“Editoris. *Printed without leave in which there are*
“*several offensive expressions, be suppressed; and the*
“*said Mr. Hearne is hereby forbidden to sell or any*
“*otherwise disperse or dispose of the said Book under*
“*Penalty of the Statutes.*

In præsentia mei

Geo. Cooper No^{ri} Pub^{ci}.
& Reg^{ri}. Univers. Oxon.

XLI.

JOANNIS LELANDI Antiquarii de rebus
Brittanicis Collectanea. Ex Autographis. Oxon.
e Th. Sheld. 1715. Sex Voluminibus in 8°. In
hoc opere, præter Lelandi Collectanea, alia etiam
permulta habentur, in quibus

* Sic in ipso Autographo decreti.

2. Rob. Gordoni a Stralech Epistola de Historia
Hæthodiana, e Collectaneis MSS. doctissimi
khi penes Editorem. Vol. I. p. XLIII.

3. *A Letter to the Publisher, written by the inge-
s Mr. John Bagford, in which are many curious
marks relating to the City of London, and some
g about Leland.* Ib. p. XLVIII.

4. Joan. Lelandi Antiquarii, Codrus, sive laus
Defensio Gallofridi Arturii Monumetensis con-
Polydorum Vergilium ex Autographo. Vol. v.
i.

5. Ejusdem Assertio inclitissimi Arturii, Regis
tanniæ. Ib. p. 11.

6. Ejusdem Elenchus & explicatio antiquorum
ninum in dicta Assertione. Ib. p. 65.

7. Ejusdem Εγκωμιον τῆς εἰρήνης, sive laudatio pa-
Ib. p. 69.

8. Ejusdem Principum, ac illustrium aliquot &
ditorum in Anglia Virorum Encomia, Trophæa,
æthliaca, & Epithalamia. Ib. p. 79.

9. Illustrium aliquot Anglorum Encomia per
omam Newtonum Cestrescivicum. Ib. p. 168.

10. Richardi Parkeri Σκελετος Cantabrigiensis,
ic primum editus e Bibl. V. Prænobilis D. Phi-
i Sydenhami, Baronetti. Ib. p. 185.

11. Vita Gulielmi Chappel Episcopi Conagiensis
Rossensis a seipso conscripta ex eadem Biblio-
ca, nunc demum edita. Ib. p. 259.

12. Ludovici Savoti, Galliarum Regis Medici,
raris & communibus Imperatorum Romano-
rum

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, under the authority of the President, and the date of their appointment:

Position	Name	Date of Appointment
Secretary of the Interior	John D. Rockefeller	March 1, 1898
Assistant Secretary of the Interior	John D. Rockefeller	March 1, 1898
Chief of Bureau of Land Management	John D. Rockefeller	March 1, 1898
Chief of Bureau of Reclamation	John D. Rockefeller	March 1, 1898
Chief of Bureau of Indian Affairs	John D. Rockefeller	March 1, 1898
Chief of Bureau of Geographical Names	John D. Rockefeller	March 1, 1898
Chief of Bureau of Fish and Game	John D. Rockefeller	March 1, 1898
Chief of Bureau of Mines	John D. Rockefeller	March 1, 1898
Chief of Bureau of Public Lands	John D. Rockefeller	March 1, 1898
Chief of Bureau of Survey and Mapping	John D. Rockefeller	March 1, 1898
Chief of Bureau of Waterways	John D. Rockefeller	March 1, 1898
Chief of Bureau of Wildlife	John D. Rockefeller	March 1, 1898
Chief of Bureau of Zoology	John D. Rockefeller	March 1, 1898

5. *A View of the [Parliamentary] Mistred Abbies, & a Catalogue of their respective Abbats, by Browne Esq. of Whaddon-Hall, near Fenny Stratford in Buckinghamshire, Esqr. To which are prefixed some minary Observations by the Publisher. Ibid. p.*

6. Joannis Lelandi Antiquarii Bononia Gullox. e Museo viri doctiss. P. Ulamingi Amstementis ab amico ornatiss. & de re antiquaria clare merito Thoma Rawlinsfona, Armigero, iscum communicata. Ib. p. 264.

7. *A Letter to the Publisher from the learned Mr Gale, Esq; occasion'd by his [the said Mr. Gale's] towards the Recovery of the Courses of the four t Roman Ways. Printed in the sixth Vol. of Lel. Ib. p. 273.*

[B. Operis hujus non plura quam centum quaginta sex exemplaria imprimenda curatus.

XLII.

ACTA APOSTOLORUM Græco-Latine, lit-
majusculis. e Codice Laudiano, Characteri-
uncialibus exarato, & in Bibliotheca Bodl.
rvato, descripsi edidique. Symbolum etiam
stolorum ex eodem Codice subjunxi. Oxon.
h. Sheld. 1715. 8°. Centum viginti duntaxat
mplaria excudimus.

XLIII.

XLIII.

JOANNIS ROSSI Antiquarii Warwicensis
 Historia Regum Angliæ, e Cod. MS. in Biblio-
 theca Bodl. descripsi, notisque & indice adornavi.
 Accedit Joannis Lelandi Antiquarii Nænia
 mortem Henrici Duddelegi Equitis; cui præfig-
 tur Testimonium de Lelando amplum & præcl-
 rum, hætenus ineditum. Oxon. e Theatro Shel-
 1716. 8°. Sexaginta tantummodo excusa sunt E-
 emplaria.

XLIV.

* TITI LIVII Foro-Julienſis Vita Henrici quin-
 regis Angliæ. Accedit Sylloge Epistolarum,
 variis Angliæ Principibus scriptarum e Codicib;
 calamo exaratis descripsi edidique. Appendice
 etiam, Notasque subjeci, ubi habes

1. *K. Henry Vth. Proclamation for the apprehen-
 sion of Sir John Oldcastle, after he was taken, up
 London, e MS. in turri itidem Lond.*

2. *The writ for bringing the said Sir John Ol-
 castle, after he was taken, up to London, e MS.
 turri itidem Lond.*

3. *Certain sentences, being the dying words
 King James the first, as they are written at the end
 of a common Prayer in St. John's Coll. Library Oxo
 being one of the Books given to that place by S^r
 William Paddy. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1716. 8°.*

XLV.

VALUREDI BEVERLACENSIS Annales, et historia de gestis Rerum Britanniae, libris IX. Cod. pervetusto calamo exarato, in Bibliotheca clarissimi, Thomæ Rawlinsoni, Armigeri, depositi edidique. Quin & præfatione, notis atque luce illustravi. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1716. 8°. Nummum quadraginta octo solummodo exemplaria et impressa.

XLVI.

GULIELMI ROPERI vita D. Thomæ Mori unitis Aurati, lingua Anglicana contexta. e Codice MS. penes Edv. Burtonum e Collegio Orientali Oxoniae. — A. D. 1716. 8°. Accedunt
1. Epistola Domini Thomæ Mori, equitis Aurati, ad Academiam Oxoniensem, contra Scholasticos illos Academiae dictæ, qui se Trojanos appellantes, omnes artes liberales præcipue Græcas teras, odio habendas, earumque cultores concandos dicterisque proscindendos esse palam predicabant. Pag. 59.
2. Epistolæ & Orationes aliquammultæ Academiae Oxoniensis, ad fidem Codicis MS. Editori curatae a Viro cl. Thoma Bakero, S. T. B. Cantabrigiensi. P. 69.
3. Anonymi Chronicon Godstavianum, e Codice MS. membraneo, p. 180. Eo titulo idcirco innotandum duxi, quia in illud forte fortuna incidit

H

derim

derim, quum anno MDCCXV. una cum Joanne Bagfordio, amico egregio, ad rudera Prioratus de Godstowe juxta Oxoniam animi recreandi gratia perambularem.

4. A DESCRIPTION of the painted glass in the Windows of the Parish Church of Fairford in Gloucestershire, from a MS. in the hands of Mr. Job Murray of London. To which is prefixed some occasional Remarks by the Publisher. Ad initium operis D. Thomæ Mori effigiem habes, ad finem Iconi perveteris in Codice MS. Roperi, nobiscum communicato ab amicissimo Viro Joanne Murraio.

XLVIII.

GULIELMI CAMDENI Annales Rerum Anglicarum & Hibernicarum regnante Elizabetha tribus Vol. comprehensi. e Cod. præclaro Smithiano, propria Auctoris manu correcto, multisque magni momenti Additionibus locupletato, et edidique, aliumque insuper Codicem e Bibliotheca Rawlinsoniana adhibui, A.D. 1717. 8°. hoc in opere præter duas Elizabethæ effigies elegantissimas, Præfationem habetis prolixam, in qua, inter alia, lectori, ut speramus, curioso pergrata extant,

1. *A licence for several recreations on Sunday tolerated by Queen Elizabeth, p. xxix.*

2. *Advertisement.*

An Advertisem^{nt} sheweth the due Order in the public administration of common prayers and using the Sacramentes, and partly for the apparell of all persons ecclesiasticall, by virtue of the Queens Ma^{jes}ties letters commanding the same, the XXV. day of May in the eleventh yeare of the raigne of our raigne Lady ELYZABETH, by the grace of God, of England, France and Irelande Queen, defender of the Faith, &c. juxta exemplar a Reginaldo Wolfio sum^m, nobiscum ab amicis. Viro Thoma Rawno communicatum. p. xxxii.

The Speech of Adam Loftay, Lord Archb^{ish}op of Dublin, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, made publickly in the Hall soon after the Quarter Sessions of St. John Baptist to the Mayor and Aldermen of Dublin, touching to them the making of a Grant to be made to the City of Dublin of the lands of Allballows for the building of Trinity College in Dublin. e Colneis MSS. Smithianis penes Editorem. pag.

The Princess Elizabeth's letter to Q. Mary, to shew herself from being concerned in Wyatt's Conspiration. From an Original in the Paper Office. pag.

71.

An Account of the death of Walter D'Evereux, of Essex. From a MS. in the hands of John Garter Principal King of Arms, Esq^r. pag.

119.

6. *Mr. John Lage's paper about Buchanan's retracting what he wrote against Mary Queen of Scotland.* e Codice MS. viri cl. Thomæ Smithi penes editorem. p. cv.

7. *An instance of the Fate of Sacrilege in the Mannour of Ensham Abbey Com. Oxon. from a MS. Paper communicated by the learned Dr. John Rogers, late of Corpus Christi Coll. Oxon.* p. cx1.

8. *Raphael Hollyngshed's Will.* Communicavit Antiquarius eximius Thomas Palmerus, Armiger. p. cxlix.

9. *List of such as were executed in Henry the eighth's time.* e Cod. MS. Viri doctissimi Thomæ Smithi S.T.P. penes Editorem n. xcvi1. p. 41. qui quidem Smithus e Bibliotheca Cottoniana descripsit.

10. *The death of the Queen of Scotts.* e Codice MS. penes Richardum Rawlinsonum. p. clxii. Ad calcem operis notæ occurrunt, in quibus & hæc divulgavimus, viz.

1. *A new Copie of Sir John Perrot, Knight, his testament written with his owne hand the third of May 1592.* e Codice MS. nobiscum communicato ab amico egregio Joanne Murrario Londinensis. p. 291.

2. *An Account of an Agreement between Q. Elizabeth and the united Provinces, wherein she supported them, and they stood not to their Agreement, written by Sir Thomas Bodley.* e Cod. MS. penes Editorem. p. 928.

3. *Queen*

. *Queen Elizabeth's Proclamation against the
of Essex, Feb. 9. 1600. ad fidem exemplaris
egregium amicum Joannem Murraium.*
15-

*A Letter to M. A. Bacon, concerning the Earl
Tex. e Museo Editoris. p. 957.*

XLIX.

GULIELMI NEUBRIGIENSIS Historia sive
nica rerum Anglicarum, libris quinque. e
MS. pervetusto in Bibliotheca prænobilis Do-
Domini Thomæ Sebright, Baronetti, uberri-
additionibus, locupletata longeque emendatiùs
antehac edita. In hac editione præter Jo-
Picardi annotationes, meas etiam notas qua-
que & Spicilegium subjeci. Quinetiam ac-
ut Homiliæ tres eidem Gulielmo a Viris eru-
adscriptæ, partim e Cødice præclaro anteq-
, partim e Codice Antiquo Lambethano nunc
um editæ. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1719. octavo.
ie hic non est insuper habendum, quod inter
as additiones habeas.

*A Vindication of Jeffery of Monmouth, Ap-
ad Præf. LXXVII. e Cod. MS. Smithiano
v. p. 133.) pènes editorem cui. tit. A Folio
written by Mr. Camden's own hand, and con-
g many curious Remarks and Observations.*

Append. ad Præf. p. LXXXII. *The Battle of
burn, commonly called Chevy Chace, written by
beale, and is different from the common one.*

3. Egregia

3. Egregia aliquam multa de Prioratu S. Trinitatis Londini e Registro sive Rentali perveteri Antiano ut & quædam ex eodem Registro, ad regem Angliæ magistratusque Civitatis Londinensis spectantia. Spicileg. p. 687. Accedunt nonnulla e Codice quodam MS. veteri, quibus suppletur Catalogus Abbatum de Tavistoke apud Lelandi Coll. Vol. VI. p. 260.

4. Regum Saxonum, & Normanorum, notitia ecclesiastica, e Codice Antiquo Lambethano, ab amicissimo Juvene Edvardo Burtono, antiquitatis indagatore diligenti, descripta. Spicileg. p. 270.

5. *A discourse about fair Rosamund and the Nun-nery of Godstowe, with occasional Notes about Bin-sey: written by me in the year 1718.* Spicil. pag. 730.

6. Excerpta ex Historia Anglicana (MS. in Bibl. Cottoniana) a Bartholomæo de Cotton Monacho Norwicensi, anno gratiæ 1292. conscripta. Spicil. p. 810.

L.

THOMÆ SPROTTI Chronica, e Codice Antiquo MS^{to}. in bibliotheca Prænobilis Adolescentis Domini Edvardi Dering, de Surrenden Dering in agro Cantuario, Baronetti, descripsi edidique. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1719. 8°. Hoc opere itidem præter alia habes,

1. *An Account of the Sufferings of Sir Edward Dering in the time of K. Ch. I. Append. ad Præf. XLII.*

2. *Epistola Reverendi admodum in Christo Patris Joannis Pearsoni, episcopi Cestriensis, ad v. l. Edvardum Bernardum de Chronologia Josephi. Coll. Smithianis penes Editorem. Append. ad Præf. p. XLVI.*

3. *Sacerdotis Confessio antiqua, sed, ut opinio nostra fert, fictitia. e Coll. nostris MSS. Vol. XXXII. p. 49. Ap. ad Præf. p. L.*

4. *Chronica de tempore mundi. e Coll. v. doctissimi Thomæ Smithi penes Editorem. p. 165.*

5. *Traët relating to Peterborough and Ramsay Abbies; transcribed from a strange old defaced Parchment MS. in the hands of Mr. John Murray, of Lond. Gent. p. 169.*

6. *A Speech delivered in Parliament by Sir Simonds D'Ewes, touching the Antiquities of Cambridge. p. 241.*

7. *Nicolai Cantalupi Historiola de Antiquitate & origine Cantabrigienfis. Præmittuntur Bullæ quadam Papales, &c. e Cod. vet. MS. p. 238.*

8. *A remarkable Fragment of an old English Chronicle or history of the affairs of King Ed. transcribed from an old MS. p. 281.*

9. *Some*

9. *Some Notes relating to the family of the Report, written at the beginning and at the end of Sir Thomas More's Works in English, in the hands of the Honourable Benedi^t Leonard Calvert, of Christ-Church, Esqr. p. 330.*

L I.

A Collection of curious discourses, written by eminent Antiquaries on several heads in our English Antiquities, and now first published chiefly for the use and service of the young Nobility and Gentry of England. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1720. 8°. Quænam autem sint hæ dissertationes ut rectius intelligatur, earundem hîc Syllabum subjicere visum est. nempe

1. *The Antiquities of the Laws of this Island, by W. Hakewill.*
2. *Of the Antiquity of the Laws of England, by Anonymous.*
3. *Of Sterling money, by Sir Thomas Lake.*
4. *Of Sterling money, by Anonymous.*
5. *Of Sterling money, by Francis Thynn.*
6. *Of Sterling money, by Mr. James Ley.*
7. *Of what antiquity Shires were in England, by Mr. Agard.*
8. *Of what antiquity Shires were in England, by Mr. Thynn.*
9. *Of the time when England was first divided into Shires, and the reason of such division, by Mr. Talbot.*

10. *Of the same, by Mr. Broughton.*
11. *Of the time when England was first divided into Shires, by Mr. James Ley.*
12. *Of the Antiquity of Terms for the Administration of justice, in England, by Joseph Holland, 2^o. Nov. 1601.*
13. *Of the Antiquity and Etymologie of Terms and Times for Administration of Justice in England, by Fran. Thynne.*
14. *For the Antiquity of Cities in England, by Joseph Holland, 3 June, 1598.*
15. *Dimensions of the Land of England, by Joseph Holland, 20 Nov. An. Dom. 1599.*
16. *Of the dimensions of the Land of England, by Sir John Dodderidge.*
17. *Dimensions of the Land of England, by Mr. Agard, 24 Nov. 1599.*
18. *Of the Antiquity, Office and Privilege of Heralds in England, by Mr. Leigh.*
19. *Of the Antiquity, Office, and Privilege of Heralds in England, by Mr. Camden.*
20. *Of the Antiquity and Office of Heralds in England, by Mr. Whitlock, 28 Nov. 1601.*
21. *Of the antiquity and Office of Heralds in England, by Anonymous.*
22. *Of the antiquity and use of Heralds in England, by Joseph Holland, 28 Nov. 1601.*
23. *Of the Authority, Office and Privilege of Heralds in England, by Mr. Agard.*

1. General Statement

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the results of the study conducted by the Research Committee on the subject of the effect of the environment on the development of the individual.

The study was conducted over a period of six months, during which time a number of experiments were carried out in order to determine the effect of various environmental factors on the development of the individual.

The results of the study have shown that the environment has a significant effect on the development of the individual, and that the effect is in general in the direction of improvement.

The following are the main results of the study:

(a) The effect of the environment on the development of the individual is in general in the direction of improvement.

(b) The effect of the environment on the development of the individual is in general in the direction of improvement.

(c) The effect of the environment on the development of the individual is in general in the direction of improvement.

(d) The effect of the environment on the development of the individual is in general in the direction of improvement.

(e) The effect of the environment on the development of the individual is in general in the direction of improvement.

(f) The effect of the environment on the development of the individual is in general in the direction of improvement.

(g) The effect of the environment on the development of the individual is in general in the direction of improvement.

(h) The effect of the environment on the development of the individual is in general in the direction of improvement.

38. *Of the antiquity of Arms in England, by Mr. James Ley.*
39. *Foresta, by Mr. James Ley.*
40. *Of the antiquity of the Office of the Chancellor England, by Mr. Ley.*
- Of Epitaphs, by Mr. James Ley.*
42. *Of Motts, by Mr. Ley.*
43. *The Etymologie and Original of Barons, by Mr. Camden.*
44. *Mr. Tate's Questions about the ancient Britons.*
45. *Mr. Jones's Answers to Mr. Tate's Questions.*
46. *A Discourse of the duty and office of an Herald of Armes, written by Francis Thynne, Lan- cer Heraulde, the third day of Marche, 1605.*
47. *A Consideration of the Office and Duty of the auldes in Englande, drawne out of sundrye Obser- vations. By Sir John Dodrige, written in Aug. 600.*
- Æffit Appendix in qua inter alia*
- . Mr. Camden's Will.*
- . Fragmentum Josephi, sive Caii, vel potius Ipolitii, ætatis et tunc partis ætatis in quo de Hæde ur.*
- . Dr. Thomas Smith's last Letter to the Publisher.*
- . A Letter of Archbishop Laud's to Mr. John Wives of Merton College, relating to the Copies that Archbishop gave to the University of Oxford.*
- . Collections relating to the Divinity Schoole and Library of the University of Oxford, written by Dr. H. B. Baine.*

8. *A Letter relating to the Bells of Bristol*, 1673.

9. *Paucula ad campanas de Osney spectantia*, e MS. veteri de Officiis Osney. Stephani Gardineri, episcopi Wintoniensis Epitaphium, auctore Joanne Morreno sive Warweneo, Collegii Corporis Oxon. Socio. Ad fidem exemplaris (in Bibliotheca Thomæ Rawlinsoni) excusi, (in Quarto) Londini, 1555. At vero vel extitisse, vel etiam unquam produsse fugerat Antonium Wodium.

LII.

TEXTUS ROFFENSIS, e MS. in Bibl. Præ nobilis adolescentis, Domini Edvardi Dering, Baronetti, 1720. 8°. Accedunt

1. *Professionum antiquorum Angliæ episcoporum formulæ de canonica obedientia Archiepiscopis Cantuariensibus præstanda*. E Collectane MSS. Viri doctissimi Thomæ Smithi, S.T.P. penultimo Editorem.

2. *The Antiquities of Oxford*, by Dr. Leonard Hutten, from a MS. communicated by Dr. John Thorpe of Rochester.

3. *Some things out of an excellent old MS. (in sort of Longobardish Characters) of Arator upon the Acts of the Apostles, in the Study of Thomas Rawlinson, Esqr.* p. 387.

4. *Carta Hen. III. Idiomate Anglico missa singulos comitatus Angliæ Aº. regni 43.* p. 39

3. *The manner that the Univerſitie of Oxford
in creating the Right Honourable Sir Chriſtopher
Hun, Kt. of the Honourable Order of the Garter,
Chancellor of England, Maſter of Arte, and ſo
veller of the ſaid Univerſitie, 1588. pag. 595.
giſtro quodam inter Archiva Acad. Cant.*

*The Order of Oxford in chuſing Dr. Bancroft
Archbiſhop their Chancellor, 1608. from the MS.
rs of Dr. Eden, Maſter of Trinity-Hall, and ſo
me Burgeſs for the Univerſitie of Cambridge.
401.*

*The Petition of both the Univerſities, exhibited
to L. L. Treasuſer and Backburſt, Nov. 22.
Chancellors of both the Univerſities againſt one
Davies of the Inner Temple, defaming the Heads
uſes. p. 403.*

A Note relating to Anthony Munday. pag.

*Notes concerning the foundation of Merton Col-
, and St. John Baptiſt's Church in Oxford. pag.*

LIII.

ROBERTI DE AVESBURY *Historia de mi-
ibus geſtis Edvardi III. haſtenus inedita. e
Sheld. 1720. 8°. Accedunt,*

*Libri Saxonici, qui ad manus Joannis Joſce-
venerunt. E Cod. MS. in Bib. Cotton. Nerv.
1. 46. Fol. 191.*

2. *Nomina*

2. Nomina eorum, qui scripserunt historiam Gentis Anglorum & ubi extant; per Joannem Joscelinum ex eodem Cod. MS. Cott. fol. 191.

3. Antiquus Liber Bedellorum Universitatis Oxon. p. 299.

4. *Notes relating to Oxford.* E Coll. nostris MSS Vol. IX. p. 1. — p. 314.

5. *A Letter written by the Reverend Dr. Christopher Potter, relating to the Privileges of the University of Oxford, with the form of degrading Mr. William Prynne. Sent me by the learned Mr. Thomas Baker from the Archives of Cambridge.* p. 328.

6. Dominicum Domini Regis de Wodestok. e Recordo in Turri Londinensi. p. 331. In hoc Recordo perveteri mentio fit Rosamundæ pulchræ.

7. *Letters of K. Henry VIII. to Anne Bolen.* p. 347. e Coll. MSS. Smithianis penes Editorem. Vol. xcvi. p. 1.

8. *Injunctions geven in the Visitation of the most Reverende Father, in God, the Lorde Cardinall Poole's grace, legate de Latere, by his subdelegate James, by the Permission of God, bishope of Gloucestre, throught out his Diocefes of Gloucestre, 1556.*

LIV.

JOANNIS DE FORDUN Schotichronicur una cum ejusdem supplemento ac continuatione e Codicibus MSS. erui edidique. Inter alia (i hoc opere in quinque Volumina in 8°. distincta Oxoniique in Theatro Sheldoniano excuso, A. I MDCCXII.) divulgavimus,

1. *A Fragment about St. Patrick's Purgatorie.*
Cod. MS. vet. penes Tho. Rawlinsonum, Armig.
cf. p. xxxiiii.

2. *An account of Fordun from Bp Nicolson, with
personal Notes.* p. 1373.

3. *Walteri Boweri Prologus in Scotiechronicon.*
Codice MS. regio Westmonasterii. (Is idem est
verus, cujus ex eodem Codice, continuationem
edidimus.) p. 1393.

4. *A prayer, or meditation, in the worship of the
Saviour.* p. 1397. c Cod. MS. v. cl. Thomæ Raw-
linsoni.

5. *The Pardon of the Monastery of Shene, which
is in the City of London.* p. 1399. ex eodem Codice Rawlinsoniano.

6. *Iconas binas generis humani lapsus, ejus-
demque per Salvatorem restitutionem, repræsen-
tantes.* c Cod. MS. perveteri penes nos. p. 1402.

7. *Walteri Boweri præfatiuncula in Schotichro-
nicon.* p. 1403. c Cod. Harleyano.

De S. Edmundo Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi,
pistolas quasdam c Cod. MS. antiquo membraneo
penes Juvenem nobilissimum præstantissimumque
D. Edvardum Dering Baronnetum. p. 1405.

9. *Innocentii 4. Indulgentiam xx dierum acce-
dentibus cum donariis ad ecclesiam S. Augustini
Cantuariensem.* ex eodem Cod. Deringiano. pag.
1420.

10. *Statuta ab Innocentio IV. ad cœnobium
S. Augustini Cantuariæ, A.D. 1253. transmissa.*
ex eodem Cod. Deringiano. p. 1422.

11. *The*

9. *The Inscription upon an old Grave Stone digged up in the Cellar of the Queen's Arms Tavern in St. Martin's le Grand, Lond. 4°. 1672. ib.*

10. *Some Notes cut of a MS. in Corpus Christi Coll. Library, Oxon. containing the expences of the foundation of that College. p. 285.*

11. *E Thomæ Gascoigne Dictionario Theologico MS^{to}. exceptum, unde liquet, Johannem de Gaunt, lue venerea misere affectum ac cruciatum diem obiisse. p. 290.*

12. *Index librorum, quos Joannes de Bruges Monachus Coventriensis scripsit ad opus sive usum ecclesiæ Coventriensis. Una cum recensione aliquot terrarum ecclesiarium, ab ecclesia Coventriensi alienarum. E MSS. vet. in Bibl. Bodl. p. 291.*

13. *De Capellano Universitatis Oxoniensis, & de solenni ejusdem Universitatis Benefactorum celeberrimorum Commemoratione, ex epistolis v. doctiss. Thomæ Bakeri Excerpta. p. 295.*

14. *Bishop Goodman and Mr. Asbmole's account of the Glastonbury Thorne. E Cod. MSS. penes Editorem. p. 301.*

16. *Ex Epistola v. doctiss. Thomæ Bakeri Excerptum, de Abbatibus quibusdam Glastoniensibus, & de constructionibus quorundam Monasteriorum. p. 303.*

17. *Out of a Letter written by Dr. John Thorpe of Rochester, concerning Sberington's Library, Chapel, and Place of burial. p. 307.*

18. *Formula*

18. Formula antiqua nuptias in iis partibus Angliæ (Occidentalibus nimirum) quæ ecclesiæ Herefordensis in ritibus ecclesiasticis ordine sunt usæ, celebrandi. p. 309.

19. *A Charter of the Prior and Convent of Pogbly, by which they grant a Tenement in South-Denbworth, to Elias de Bagenore.* p. 326.

20. *The Indenture constituting John Att Hyde, Steward of the Priory of Pogbly, with an Inventory of the Goods committed to his Trust.* p. 238.

LVI.

HEMINGI CHARTULARIUM ecclesiæ Wigorniensis. E Codice MS. penes Richardum Graves, de Mickleton in agro Gloucestriensi, Armigerum, descripti edidique. Codex MS. nunc ad nos spectat, ab ipso Richardo Graves donatus. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1723. duobus Voluminibus, 8^{vo}. Accedunt præter alia,

1. Charta de Offre. Una cum serie Benefactorum aliquot Ecclesiæ Wigorniensis. E Cod. MS. in Bibliotheca Cottoniana, Nero E 1. vocato. p. 477.

2. Ea pars libri de Domesday, quæ ad ecclesiam pertinet Wigorniensem. p. 481.

3. Chartularum Wigorniensis Epitome per Patricium Junium. E Cod. MS. in Bibliotheca Cottoniana Vitell. C. 1x. 2. — p. 513.

Catalogue d'ouvrages

1. *The Great Stone digel*
by the Rev. John Smith, F.R.S. in St.
John's Church, York. 1780. 8vo.

2. *The Corpus Christi*
by the Rev. John Smith, F.R.S. in St.
John's Church, York. 1780. 8vo.

3. *Thomae Cantuariensis Doctorem Theolo-*
gum hunc scriptum hunc inquit. Johannem de
Bruges. in vultu hunc scriptum ac cruciatum
hunc inquit.

4. *Thomae Cantuariensis Doctorem Theolo-*
gum hunc scriptum hunc inquit. Johannem de
Bruges. in vultu hunc scriptum ac cruciatum
hunc inquit.

5. *Thomae Cantuariensis Doctorem Theolo-*
gum hunc scriptum hunc inquit. Johannem de
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6. *Thomae Cantuariensis Doctorem Theolo-*
gum hunc scriptum hunc inquit. Johannem de
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gum hunc scriptum hunc inquit. Johannem de
Bruges. in vultu hunc scriptum ac cruciatum
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18. Formula antiqua nuptias in iis partibus Angliæ (Occidentalibus nimirum) quæ ecclesiæ Herefordensis in ritibus ecclesiasticis ordine sunt usæ, celebrandi. p. 309.
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LVI.

- HEMINGI CHARTULARIUM ecclesiæ Wigorniensis. E Codice MS. penes Richardum Graves, de Mickleton in agro Gloucestriensi, Armigerum, descripsi edidique. Codex MS. nunc ad nos spectat, ab ipso Richardo Graves donatus. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1723. duobus Voluminibus, 8^{vo}. Accedunt præter alia,
1. Charta de Offre. Una cum serie Benefactorum aliquot Ecclesiæ Wigorniensis. E Cod. MS. in Bibliotheca Cottoniana, Nero E 1. vocato. p. 477.
 2. Ea pars libri de Domesday, quæ ad ecclesiam pertinet Wigornensem. p. 481.
 3. Chartularum Wigorniensis Epitome per Patricium Junium. E Cod. MS. in Bibliotheca Cottoniana Vitell. C. 1x. 2. — p. 513.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

IN REPLY TO A LETTER FROM THE

13. Compositio facta inter Walterum Bathon. de Patronatu ejusdem ecclesiæ. p. 618.

14. Ælfredi Magni Præfatio ad Gregorii Pape, in linguam Anglo-Saxonicum versum. Una ejusdem Præfationis duplici Interpretatione, licet minime ac Latina. p. 624.

15. *Leland's Judgment of the Itinerary of Antioch. From the Cotton Library Jul. C. 6. — pag.*

16. *Out of a Letter written to the Publisher, Nov. 1722. by Richard Graves of Mickleton in Gloucestershire, Esqr. containing some things relating to Ingelad or Eurielade, Deilesford or Dailesford, asile of Worcester, &c. p. 638.*

17. *Some other Notes of Mr. Graves. p. 644.*

18. *An Account of some of our British Writers, four Leaves printed in the old English Character, dedicated to the Publisher, by Mr. John Murray London. p. 654.*

19. *A short discourse by the Publisher, relating to foregoing fragments. p. 652.*

20. *B. In the 1. 11. of the said discourse I have said, that Mr. Stowe was Author of those Fragments, which I find since to be true.*

21. *Nota de Hemingo nostro, ex Henrici Wharæ Præfatione ad primum Volumen Angliæ sacræ. p. 4.*

21. *An account of an Inscription at Parsbore to the Honour of William Newton, Abbat of that place, and Founder, as it seems of the South Cross Isle of the Abbey Church there. Written and communicated to the Publisher in a Letter (dated Dec. 3. 1722.) by Richard Graves, Esqr. p. 676.*

22. *Chartularum Wigorniensis Epitomes Julianæ cum [novo, ad nos transmissio, Apographo collatio. p. 678.*

23. *The Reporte of the Earle of Essex his Death, printed by me in Camden's Eliz. compared by Edward Burton, Esqr. with a MS. in the Lambeth Library. p. 707.*

LVII.

ROBERT OF GLOCESTER'S *Chronicle*, transcribed and now first published from a MS. in the Harleyan Library, in two Volumes, 8°. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1724. In this Work among other things are printed

1. *De Mirabilibus Britanniae, out of an old folio MS. in Vellam, given to the Publisher by Richard Graves, of Mickleton in Gloucestershire, Esqr. pag. 572.*

2. *The foundation of the Abbey of Gloucester, and the change of the same before the suppression thereof in the Reign of K. Hen. VIII. by William Malverne Abbat of that Monastery. Ex MS°. Cuio — Gono. cui titulus Miscellan. Collectiones M^{ri}. Hare. p. 584.*

N. B.

N. B. This piece of Malverne's was communicated to the learned Mr. Thomas Baker of Cambridge.

3. A Petegreu, fro William Conquerour of the
 son of Englonde, lunnyally descending unto K. Hen.

4. Out of the MS. of Robert of Glocester that be-
 longs to the Heralds Office. p. 585.

5. A Letter written by the Publisser to Mr. John
 Bedford, containing some Remarks upon Geffry Chaucer
 and his Writings. p. 596.

6. The Preface of Mr. John Stowe to one Edition
 of his Summary (that comes to the year 1573.) by
 which my conjecture about Mr. Murray's fragments
 that I have printed at the end of Heming's Char-
 tulary,) is confirmed. p. 607.

7. Some Remarks in a late but unknown hand, at
 the beginning of the Cottonian MS. of Robert of Glo-
 cester, relating to the age of the Author, and con-
 taining two Passages from a MS. Copy of this Histo-
 rian, that was formerly in the hands of the learned
 Mr. Thomas Allen. p. 609.

8. A Glossary in which are inserted many historical,
 curious and critical passages, and among which are
 p. 615.

9. An Evidence from an old MS. about the conse-
 cration of the Church of Colne Abbey in Essex, in the
 year 1148. (14 Steph.) by Robert de Sigillo, Bishop
 of London. p. 624.

2. The

2. *The fourme of reading of the common pray in the time of Edw. 6. from a MS. communicated my very worthy friend Thomas Rawlinson, Esqr.* p. 629.

3. *Some Account of the Antiquities of old Wind in Berks, by my learned Friend the Reverend Thomas Girdler.* p. 636.

4. *A little Dissertation about Crosses.* p. 656.

5. *An account of the Village of Hexton in Hartfordshire.* p. 677.

6. *A short Dissertation about the ancient military Weapons, and the ancient Banners.* p. 671.

7. *An account of two old images, one, (as I thin of Isis, the other of Osiris, in the hands of the ingenious Mr. John Murray, together with an Original Latin letter, of Q. Elizabeth in the said Mr. Murray's hands, to Frederick the 2d. King of Denmark relating to the death of Henry Carley, King of Scotland together with some Papers by which it appears, that Q. Eliz. gave order for the execution of Mary Q. Scots.* p. 677.

8. *About a Passage of Robert of Glouc. in the life of him in Trin. Coll. Library Cambr.* p. 678.

9. *A Dissertation about Gule and the nature of Prones, with the Copy of an old Prone lent me Mr. James West of Balliol Coll.* p. 698.

10. *An Animadversion upon those that have altered the old Version of the singing Psalms by Stern Hopkins, and others.* p. 705.

11. *A Dissertation concerning the Word Sir. Upon occasion of which is inserted a Letter of mine to the ingenious Mr. John Bagford, about an old English translation of Boetius de consolatione Philosophiæ, printed in the Monastery of Tavestock, at the end of which Letter is here inserted, p. 713.*

12. *A Note relating to Alexander Barkeley, by way of improvement of Anthony à Wood. pag. 725.*

13. *A Note about old Fonts, particularly that of Edward the Confessor which is in the Gardens of Sir Charles Brown, of Nether-Kiddington, near Woodstock. pag. 731.*

14. *A remarkable fragment about the name and Division of England, that was given me by my ingenious and worthy friend Mr. John Murray. pag. 739.*

15. *A remark about the Original of the name of Whitfontide.*

LVIII.

PETER LANGTOFT'S *Chronicle* (as illustrated and improv'd by Robert of Brunne) from the death of Cadwaladon to the end of K. Edward the First's reign. Transcribed, and now first published from a MS. in the Inner-Temple Library — In two Vol. 8°. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1725. To which are added, besides other things

1. *Robert of Brunne's Prologue to the Chronicle. p. xcvi.*

L

2. *Extract*

2. *Extract of a Letter relating to Robert of Brunne, and Peter de Langtoft; written from London to the Publisher, by the late learned John Bridges, Esq. Nov. 28. 1723. p. 101.*

3. *Robert of Brunnes Transition (called a Prologue by Mr. Bridges) from the first to the second part of his Chronicle. p. cv.*

4. *The Proceedings of the Abbat and Convent of Winchester against Joan of London, A. D. 1285. from an old MS. fragment of that age, given to the Publisher, by Thomas Ward of Longbridge, near Warwick, Esqr. p. cvii.*

5. *A Letter concerning the reputed Nunnery of Little-Gidding, in Huntingdonshire. From a MS lent to the Publisher, on July 6. 1724. by the foresaid Thomas Ward, of Longbridge, near Warwick, Esqr. p. cix.*

6. *A Copy of the printed Pamphlet about the reputed Nunnery of Little-Gidding, in Huntingdonshire. p. cxxv.*

7. *Dr. Wallis's account of some Passages of his own Life. E Coll. MSS. Smithianis penes Editorem. Vol. 22. p. 38.*

8. *An Extract of a Letter from Dr. John Wallis to Dr. John Fell, then Lord Bishop of Oxford, dated April 8. 1685. concerning the report spread about of Dr. Wallis deciphering K. Charles the First's Letters. E Coll. MSS. Smithianis penes Editorem. Vol. 22.*

P. 54.

9. Inscriptiones

9. *Inscrip* *in* *ilares* *i* *i*
Quirinto Beverlando Co *, e Co*
 MS. Vol. 75. p. 1. — p. CLXXII.
10. *Robert of Brunne's* *of the raising of*
the-venge, from the French *of* *ster-Wace, who*
followed Geffry of Monmouth. *CL* *III.*
11. *An account of St. W* *f* *MS.*
of the Book called Festival *F* *of*
the above mentioned Thomas *l* *,*
of Warwick, Esq. p. CI. VI.
12. *Extract of a Letter* *it* *the Publisher*
from Winchester, July 4. 1724. *Reverend Mr.*
Richard Furney, relating to *of an Abbe*
to Ramsey Nunnery, in *D. 1333.*
which confirms what is as *d in Peter Langest,*
that the said Nunnery was *by K. Edgar for*
to hundred Nuns. p. CCI.
13. *Extract of another Le* *itten to the Pub-*
ter from Winchester, Aug 15. 1724. by the said
Mr. Furney, relating to *of Nuns at*
Ramsey sometime before the *and to a Note*
about our old Historians in a *Trivet, at Win-*
chester. p. CCIII.
14. *A Copy of Dr. Richardson's, and Mr. Thores-*
by's Letters about the Hospital of St. Mary Magda-
len, near Scroby, in Nottinghamshire. p. CCVI.
15. *Bishop Wren's Narrative touching Prince*
Charles's judgment and affection to the Religion of the
Church of England. From a MS. in the Ashmolean
Museum. p. CCVIII.

29. *A remarkable Note relating to the Frs Oxford, temp. Hen. III. when Otto the Pope's leg was there.* p. 680.

30. *A Note of good account, relating to Univer College, being a Royal foundation.* p. 683.

31. *A little Discourse about John Skelton the I and Robert Hegge, who wrote the Legend of St. C bert.* p. 684.

LIX.

JOANNIS CONFRATRIS & Monachi Gloucestriensis Chronica sive Historia de Rebus Gloucestriensibus. E Codice MS. membraneo antiquo scripta edidique. E quo Codice & Historiola antiquitate & augmentatione vetustæ ecclesiæ Mariæ Gloucestriensis præmissi, multaque ex Richardi Beere (Abbatis Gloucestriensis) testamento hujus Cænobii subjeci. Duobus Voluminibus Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1726. 8°. In quo opere præter Editoris Præfationem, (in qua de operatione, de Officiis in Anglia veterum Monasteriorum deque duobus nummis perraris Grangeriani feritur) multa quoque alia excusa habentur quibus, nam quædam hic recensenda duximus.

1. V. cl. Gerardi Langbainii Notæ de Codice MS. Johannis nostri Gloucestriensis in Bibliotheca Bodl. pag. LIX.

2. Confue

consuetudo Luminarii seu Cereorum, in ec-
clastoniensi per Sacrificium loci ad divinum
n exhibendorum. Ex cod. MS. veteri mem-
in bibliotheca Collegii S. Trinitatis Canta-
p. 538.

Charta Adami le Eyr de Sow, Coenobio
nienfi concessa, de redditu quodam annuo
entationem cuiusdam Cerei ac Luminaria-
lem Cod. Cantabr. — p. 366.

Charta Willelmi Hogheles de redditu quo-
nnuo, ad sustentandum luminare ecclesie
Mariæ Glastoniensis. p. 368. Ex eodem

la quæ demisit frater Adum de Demerham
is S. Dunstani in Thesauraria Glastoniense,
1289. p. 369. Ex cod. Codice.

index Chartarum, aliorumque id genus, ad
ium Glastoniense spectantium tempore Jo-
de Tantor, Abbatis Glast. p. 370. Ex
odice Cantabr.

Henrici III. Charta de coenobio Glast. Ex
Cod. p. 491.

Numerus librorum Glastoniensis ecclesie, qui
t de librario anno Gratie M°.cc°.xl°.viii°.
Ex eodem Codice.

Reliquie sacre Glastoniensis ecclesie. p. 445.
l. Cod.

10. *Dr. Charlett's Letter to Archbishop Tenison, concerning the death of Mr. Anthony a Wood.* p. 455. Ex Apographo Edvardi Burtoni, Armigeri, qui et Autographo descripsit.

11. Amicissimi doctissimique Viri Thomæ Smithii, S.T.P. Epistolæ, duæ de S. Ignatii epistolarum Codice MS. Mediceo, una cum V. cl. Johannis Ledgardi eadem de re observationibus. pag. 459.

12. *A supplication to Q. Mary, by John Dee, for the Recovery and Preservation of ancient Writers, and Monuments,* e Coll. MSS. Smithianis penes Edit. with Dee's articles on that occasion. pag. 490, 493.

13. *John Dee's account of his life and studies for half an hundred years.* p. 497. Ex iisdem Coll. MSS. Smithianis.

14. *Out of John Dee's book, entituled famous and rich Discoveries; written in the year, 1577.* pag. 552.

15. *Kalendarium monasterii de bello capite, id est, Beauchief ex Fundatione Baronum de Alfreton. Ad fidem Cod. MS. mihi donati ab amico doctiss. Ricardo Graves, de Mickleton, in Agro Gloucestrensi, Armigero.* p. 557.

16. *The Copy of a Paper, relating to Ashdowne or Ashbury, in Berkshire, communicated by my friend Mr. George Wigan, M. A. and Student of Christ Church.* p. 567.

17. Fragmentum

7. Fragmentum quoddam historicum de eod.
 . &c. vel fragmentum Historicum, capite &
 e. mutatum, sex foliis constans quo Poenae &
 e Cadmoniano celebratur virtus bellica pro-
 pter Baldormanni & aliorum Anglo Saxonum,
 rælio cum Danis, Anglo-Saxonice. pag. 579.
 ed. MS. in Bibliotheca Cott.
8. Nota, ad bellum de Brannokburnæ perti-
 ne Boweri additionibus ad Joannem Fordu-
 penes Nobilissimum Comitem Oxoniensem.
 57.
9. Indulgentia Abbati & Conventui monasterii
 toniensis concessa, de utendis pileis, dum in-
 sent Divinis. e Cod. MS. vet. in Bibl. Coll.
 Cantabr. — p. 579.
10. Appendix egregia ad Reliquias Bodleianas,
 ed. MS. p. 612.
11. Nota de Asserij Menevensis Vita Ælfredi
 gni. p. 648.
12. Vindiciæ V. cl. Hearici Dodwelli contra
 iterum Moylcum. p. 649.
13. De tractu quodam MS. in Bibl. Cott. in-
 titulo, *Impositions and Taxes on the state, gathered
 f Monkish Registers, and Stories, from the Com-
 to Hen. the 7th.* p. 652.
14. *The Epitaph of Mr. Thomas More, Author of
 life of Sir Thomas More, Kt. &c.* — p. 656.

LX.

ADAMS DE DOMERHAM Historia de Rebus gestis Glastoniensibus. E Cod. MS. perant quo, in Bibl. Coll. S. Trinitatis Cantabr. descripsimusque in lucem protuli, duobus Vol. e Th. Sheld. 1727. 8°. Hoc in opere præter alia divulgavimus etiam

1. Abbatum quorundam Cœnobii de Mushelne in agro Somersetenſi laterculum, cum Notis historicis. p. xxv.

2. *An Extract of a Letter, written by Dr. Edward Bayly, of Havant in Hampshire, to a friend of about the Chichester Inscription.* p. xxxvii.

3. *Some Notes of the said Dr. Baily, on Mr. Gate's Copy of the Roman Inscription at Chichester.* p. xl.

4. *The Publishers Discourse concerning the Chichester Inscription, occasioned by the Extract out Dr. Bayly's Letter.* p. xli.

5. *The Copy of a Paper (copied from a Register at Westminster, and) given to the Publisher, by Hon. Benedict Leonard Calvert, Esqr. concerning Edward Bottler's leaving the monastery at Westminster in order to retire to Milburgh's Priory, at Wenlo of the Cluniack Order.* p. lvi.

6. *A Grant from Richard de Paston to the Abbot of Bromholm, in Norfolk.* p. lxi. *from an Leiger Book, pertaining to the Abbey of Bromholm in Norfolk, and now (Feb. 8. 1726.) in the ba.*

*Mr. Pafson (as very curious Gentleman) of Paul-
y, in Gloucestershire, who copied this Charter from
B.*

7. E Statutis Collegii Novi, de libris Collegii
conservandis & non alienandis. p. LIV.

8. Ex iisdem Stat. de portis & Ostiis dicti Col-
legii statutis temporibus claudendis & serandis.
p. LXI.

9. Joannis Foxi Epistolam ad Laurentium Hum-
phredum, quo tempore Collegii Magdalenensis
(Oxonii) bibliothecæ librum de gestis ecclesiæ do-
navit. p. LXIV.

10. Excerpta quædam, ad cœnobium Muchel-
neyense, in agro Somersetenſi pertinentia, e Brevia-
riis duobus antiquis, calamo exaratis penes nobi-
liss. Dom. D. Carolum Bruce in Membraneis. p.
LXVII.

11. Electionem Richardi Whiting in Abbatem
Glastonienſem. p. xcvi. e Scheda MS. a doc-
tiss. Tannero communicata.

12. Gulielmum Malmesterienſem de Antiqui-
tate Glastonienſis ecclesiæ, multo quam antea
emendatiorem, atque etiam auctiorem, ex Cod.
MS. in Bibl. Trin. Coll. Cantabrigiæ. p. cxI.

13. De electione Walteri More, Abbatis Cœ-
nobii Glastonienſis, e registro ecclesiæ Wellenſis.
p. 123.

14. Quædam de uno atque altero Abbate ejusd.
Cœnobii ex iisd. Registris. p. 180.

15. Peram-

15. Perambulationes Forestarum quinque, agro Somersettensi. p. 184.

16. Observationes ad pretia ac valorem rerum spectantes, ex antiquis Registris. p. 202.

17. Chartas quasdam, cum aliis aliquot instrumentis, ad Glastoniam, spectantes. p. 228.

18. Chartas & Notas ad Prioratum Bathoniensem spectantes. p. 278. Chartæ autem e Registro hauste sunt Wellensibus.

19. Chartas ad Charlton Canvill, in agro Somersettensi pertinentes. p. 294. E Registro Prioratus Kenilworthiani.

20. Avitarium Adami de Demerham. p. 50. Ex antiquis MS. in quo Avitario multa e libro Domesday.

21. *A Description of the Parish of Wilde Com in the Moore [in Devonsh.] shewing the Situation the place, the ancient Tinworks formerly in the place, the antiquity of the Church and tower, and other ancient structures and buildings: together with a plain and true Narrative of that wonderful Work of God's power and mercy, shewed to the Inhabitants thereof in the dreadful Tempest and storm of thunder, lightning and hail; which fell on that Church and tower the 21st day of Oct. being the Lord's day, in year 1638. In Verse the Author Mr. Richard I. Schoolmaster there. p. 677.*

22. *The death and epitaph of Nich. Fitzbert p. 720, 721.*

23. Hei

23. Henrici VI. litteras Patentes, quibus efficitur, ut in jus gentis nostræ Anglicanæ adscribere-
tur Titus Livius Foro-Julienfis. p. 722.
24. *A Letter of Souldan Malet. Emperor of the
Mongols, directed to a Christian King about the taking
of Acon or Acres from the Christians, in Latin. Tran-
scribed from the Register of John de Pontifferra, Bp
of Winchester, by the Reverend Mr. Rich. Turney,
Archdeacon of Surrey.* p. 727.
25. *Mr. Anthony a Wood's last Will and Testa-
ment, from the Prerogative Office.* p. 731.

LXI.

THOMÆ DE ELMHAM vita & gesta Hen-
rici Anglorum Regis, e Codicibus MSS. vetustis
descripti, & primus luci publicæ dedi. Oxon. e
M. Sheld. 1727. Octavo. Accedunt inter alia

1. De Thoma & Johanne de Elmham, cœnobii
de Lenton Prioribus, Georgi Horneſii, viri pere-
grini annotatio, ad fidem monumentorum veterum
in Turri Londinenſi. p. 347.

2. Hen. V. Præceptum de temporibus Prioratus
de S. Claro, ordinis Cluniacensis, in diœcesi Me-
tensensi, Johanni Weston, a Thoma Elmham in
Priorem ejusdem Præfecto, restituendis. p. 346.
Rymero.

3. Queremonia Magistri Johannis Somerſet,
ſubſcripti Domini Hen. Regis Sexti, de ingratitude
Univerſitatis Cantabrigiæ, & ſpecialiter contra ſu-
periores Socios Collegii Regis, ſuo medio fundati.

Auctore

Auctore Gulielmo Worcester sive Brottoner. p. 347. E. Bibl. Cott. Jul. 4. viii. 43.

4. V. amicissimi Thomæ Bakeri de Johar Somerseto Observationes, in quibus observatio-
bus & notæ quædam, luculentæ simul & eximie
de Edmundo Castello habentur. p. 351.

5. *The siege of Harflet, and Batayl of Agencio
by K. Hen. 5.* p. 359. E. Bibl. Cott. Vitellius.
XII. 11. Fol. 214.

6. Annotatio quædam, unde constat, Aucto-
nostm Thomam Elmham fuisse, e duobus
dicibus MSS. Vitæ metricæ Hen. V. in Bibl. C.
P. 375.

7. Specimen breve vitæ metricæ Hen. V.
Thomam de Elmham. Ex Epistola, ad Editore
a cl. Anstifio data. p. 376.

8. Prologus in Thomæ de Elmham Cro-
Regum nobilium Angliæ. p. 377. e Cod. MS
Bibl. Cott. Claud. E. VI. 1.

9. Instrumentum illud ipsum, cujus vi Ar-
diaconatum Wellensem in manus Hen. VIII.
signavit Polydorus Virgilius, Dec. 24. An. D
MDXLVI. 38 H. VIII. p. 284.

10. Annæ Cherry, Gulielmi Cherry uxoris
Epitaphium. p. 388.

11. Caroli du Fresnii Viri maximi Epitaphium
p. 389.

12. *Various readings in a Copy of Sir John
rot's Will, sent me since I published his Will in
den's Elizabetha.* p. 412.

13. H

13. *With Tristram Ecclestone's Narrative, relating the said Sir John.* p. 414.
14. Fragmentum quoddam admodum egregium, ad civitatem Oxoniensem pertinens. pag. 18.
15. *A very remarkable Note from the Register of St. Martin's Parish, Leicester, concerning the marriage of Tho. Tlisy, naturally deaf and dumb, with Ursula Russet, Feb. 5. 18th Eliz.* p. 423.
16. Aliud Specimen vitæ metricæ Hen. V. per Thomam Elmham. p. 426.
17. Edmundi Castelli Epitaphium. p. 427.

LXII.

LIBER NIGER SCACCARII, e Codice calamo exarato, mihiq; a Richardo Gravesio Mickletoniensi donato, descripsi & nunc primus edidi. Qui & cum duobus aliis Codicibus MSS. contuli, Wilhelmique etiam Worcestrii Annales rerum Anglicarum (antehac itidem ineditos) subjeci. Duob. Voluminibus. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1728. Octavo. Inter alia hoc in opere habes

1. Catalogum tenentium terras per singulas Hundredas five Centurias in Comitatu Linc. tempore R. Hen. II. p. 399. E. Bibl. Cott. Claudius C. V.
2. Wilhelmi Wyrcester ~~antiquæ~~ quædam alia historica. p. 522.

3. *A Note about Sir Simonds D'Ewes.* pag. 542.
e litteris V. eruditissimi Thomæ Bakeri ad Edin-
rem, Dec. 12. 1724.

4. *Excerpta e Gilberti Kimeri Dietario de fan-
tatis custodia, penes Medicum clarissimum Han-
Sloanum, Baronettum.* p. 550.

5. *The Antiquities of Chiswell, near Oxford.* Au-
tore editore. p. 559.

6. *Some Notes relating to the History of Oxford,
and the places thereabouts, by Mr. Anthony a Wood.
From a MS. (written by the Author's own hand) in
the hands of the Publisher.* p. 571.

7. *Remarks relating to Abingdon, from a Register
at Abingdon.* p. 594.

8. *An Account of the erecting and building of the
New Cross, at Coventre, in the 34th year of Hen-
VIII's. reign, as it is entered in my MSS. Coll. Vol.
112. p. 57. From a MS. in the hands of Tho. Ward,
of Warwick, Esqr.* p. 601.

9. *Notas, in quibus, inter alia, Thomæ Rother-
hami, Archiepiscopi Eboracensis, Testamentum
ultimum; fragmentum statutorum Collegii de Ro-
therham; & Novatorum quorundam fanaticorum,
in agro Canteano, Petitio contra Carolum I. inter
principes optimos atque innocentissimos numeran-
dum.* p. 694.

10. *An account of two MSS. about Sir Tho. More,
in the hands of Mr. John Murray.* p. 745.

11. *An account of Mr. John Norden the Chiro-
grapher.* p. 750.

12. *Sir*

12. *Sir Simonds D'Ewes Account of Heming's
burialary of the Church of of Worcester.* pag.

14.

13. *A Note about the death and burial of Thomas
berham, Archbishop of York.* p. 756.

14. *N Note about the Barnes bishop or Boy bishop,
iscopus puerorum.* p. 757.

LXIII.

**HISTORIA VITÆ & regni Richardi II. An-
e Regis, a Monacho quodam de Evesham con-
ata, e duobus Cod. MSS. in Bibl. Cott. nunc
nus edidi. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. Octavo. Ac-
erunt præter alia.**

1. *John Ross's historical account of the Earle of
rwick, from an eminent MS. in the hands of Tho.
rd, of Warwick, Esqr.* p. 217.

2. *The last Will and Testament of Richard Beau-
mp, Earl of Warwick. From a Copy communi-
d by the said Thomas Ward, Esqr.* p. 240.

3. *Johannis Berebłoci (Collegii Exoniensis fo-
Commentarii five Ephemeræ Actiones rerum
strum Oxonii gestarum in adventu serenissimæ
cipis Elizabethæ, A. D. 1566. e Cod. MS.
tori donato, a Thoma Wardo, de Warwico,
nigero.* p. 251.

4. *Sir Richard Wynn's Account of the Journey of
ice Charles's servants into Spain, in the year 1623.
n a MS. given to the Publisher, by Dr. Mead.*
97.

5. *A Letter from Mr. Edward Llwyd to Dr. Smith, relating to Josephus Evelshamensis, together with two Specimens of the said Josephus.* E Cod. MS. penes Editorem. p. 342.

6. *Tryrytlam sive Treerytham de laude Universitatis Oxoniæ.* e Cod. MS. veteri penes Roge- rum Galeum, Armigerum. p. 344.

7. *The Contents or Arguments of John Ross's book (in the Cottonian Library) of the story of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. From a MS. of Sir William Dugdale, in Museo Ashmol. Oxon. pag. 359.*

8. *Prince Charles's Journey into Spain. From Sir Simonds E'Ewes Life, written by himself, and now preserved in the Harleyan Library.* p. 371.

9. *The Mischiefs occasioned by George Villars, D. of Buckingham, with an account of his Death, from the said Life of Sir Simonds D'Ewes in the Harl. Library.* p. 372.

10. *The most exquisite beauty of the D. of Bucking- ham, from the same MS.* p. 384.

11. *The fall and great vices of Sir Francis Bacon, Viscount of Saint Alban, from the same MS.* p. 385.

12. *De Joanne Wicklefo hypocrita.* p. 389.

13. *De Pseudo Episcopis quibusdam e Registr. Eliens. Arundell.* p. 390.

14. *Mandatum Domino (Thomæ Arundell, Episcopo Eliensi) directum, ad orandum pro Do- mino (Henrico Spencero Episcopo) Norwicensi & Exercitu suo transeuntibus in Cruciata contra An- tipatum,*

tipapam, & sibi adhærentes. Ap. 1383. p. 393.
s. Regist. Eliens. Arundell.

15. *John Fordham's admission to the Bishoprick of Ely, with the Oath which he then took, Sep. 27. 1388. p. 397. c Registro Eliens. Fordham.*

16. *A Note relating to St. Mary's Ch. at Cambridge. p. 400.*

17. *A Letter of Prince Charles, afterwards K. Ch. I. (copied from the Original) to the Duke of Buckingham, without date. p. 404, 405.*

18. *Edmund Windham, of Kettesford, in the county of Somerset, his account of the Apparition that appeared to George Villars, Duke of Buckingham. p. 405.*

19. *A Note relating to Agas's Mat. of Oxford, and to Nich. Harpesfield's Life of Sir Thomas More, p. 436, 437, 438.*

20. *Johannis de Trokelowe Annales Edvardi I. Angliæ Regis. E Cod. MS. in Bibl. Cott. Claudius D. VI. 8.) Oxonii, c Th. Sheld. 1729. l^o. Accedunt, inter alia,*

1. *Henrici de Blaneforde Chronica, c Cod. MS. n Bibl. Cott. (Claudius D. VI. 9.) p. 67.*

2. *Monachi cujusdam Malmesburienfis Vita Edvardi II. c Cod. MS. penes Jacobum Westum, Armigerum. p. 93.*

3. *An account of the Canonization of William de Morchia, Bishop of Bath, and Wells. E Registr. Wellensibus. p. 255.*

4. *The*

4. *The Commission to shut up John Cherde (Monk of Ford Abbey) in his solitary Apartment during Life.* E. Reg. vet. Well. p. 265.

5. *K. H. VIII's. Letter of Thanks upon the Lord Privy Seal Thomas Cromwell's being elected, chosen, and installed Dean of Wells.* E. Reg. vet. Well. p. 271.

6. *A short account of Dr. Robert Brady, and Mr. John Lightwine. From my learned friend Mr. Thomas Baker of Cambridge.* p. 273.

7. *Notæ MSS. ipsius Joannis Bale, adjectæ Codici impresso de Scriptoribus, &c. Ex Autographo descripsit V. amiciss. Tho. Bakerus Cantabrigienfis.* p. 276. 426.

8. *Ordinationes Collegii Orielenfis. In quibus & Statuta Universitatis Oxoniensis, ab Edwardo VI. lata ac sancita.* E. Codice. vet. penes Edit. p. 295.

9. *Epitaphium Saræ Cherriæ, Filiæ Francisci Cherrii.* p. 373.

10. *A remarkable Story of a great sum of money found in a cumbersome wooden Bedstead, at Litchester, on which R. III. had layn before the battle at Bosworth. From a MS. intituled, Remembrances collected by Sir Roger Tysden.* p. 374.

11. *Francisci Godwini narratio de Gulielmo de Marchia, e Godwini libro inedito de Episcopis Batho-Wellensibus.* p. 378.

12. *Observationes de Cœnobio Sanctimonialium de Wintenay, in agro Hartoniensi.* p. 382. 427.

13. *Statutum*

113. Statutum illud Collegii Novi, Oxoniae, in quo prohibetur consuetudo radendi barbas. pag. 193.

114. *Various Readings relating to the Will of Rich. Beauchamp, E. of Warwick, that I printed in John Ryk. p. 423.*

LXIV.

THOMÆ CAII Collegii Universitatis regente Elizabetha Magistri Vindiciz Antiquitatis Academiae Oxoniensis, contra Joannem Caium Cantabrigiensem. In lucem ex Autographo emissi. Duobus Volum. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1730. 8°. Præter alia hoc in opere insuper extant.

1. *Concerning the Antiquary, and Orator of Cambridge. From a Letter written to the Publisher from Cambridge, Feb. 1. 1729. p. LIV.*

2. *Notes relating to Dr. Caius, e Coll. nostris MSS. Vol. 122. p. 119. — p. LV.*

3. *The Story of Tho. Newland, Prior of St. Alban's, and Eliz. Bywell, e Coll. nostris MSS. Vol. 124. p. 6. Exscripsimus autem e Cod. MS. (p. 171.) Remembrances inscripto (auctore V. cl. Rogero Twyldeno, Baronetto) nobiscum communicato ab amico pererudito Joanne Thorpio, M. D. qui nostram in gratiam mutuo sumpserat a Gulielmo Twyldeno, de East-Peckham, in agro Cantuarii, Baronetto. — p. LXIII.*

4. *Form*

4. *Form of the Presentation of Tho. Marclogh, to the Vicarage of St. Gyle's in the Suburbs of Oxford, Feb. 6. 1489. From an old Piece of Parchment in the hands of Thomas Ward (of Longbridge, near Warwick) Esqr. p. LXIV.*

5. Editoris dissertatio de Cod. MS. in Bibliotheca Collegii Magdal. Oxoniæ, modum creandi Artium Magistros, Vesperiarum tempore, secundum usum Oxoniæ continente. p. LXV.

6. *Concerning Mr. Anthony à Wood's dying in the Communion of the Church of England, tam a Coll. nostris MSS. Vol. 6. p. 23. quam & ex epistola amico singulari ac pererudito Thoma Smitho, ad nos scripta. p. LXXXI.*

7. *A Note relating to the Cathedral Ch. of Lincoln, and the great Bell there, from a MS. in the hands of Thomas Ward, Esqr. p. LXXXII.*

8. *The Story of the Pedlar of Swafham-Market, in Norfolk, c Coll. nostris MSS. Vol. 124. p. 54. — p. LXXXIV.*

N. B. *I transcrib'd it from the above-mentioned MS. of Sir Roger Twysden, intit. Remembrances —*

9. *Dr. Spencer, V. Chancellor, his speech to the Duke of Monmouth, installed Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, at Worcester house, Anno Dom. 1674. p. LXXXVI.*

10. *A remarkable Passage of Joseph of Arimathea's, being buried at Glastonbury. p. XCVIII.*

11. *The Life of Mr. Anthony à Wood (from the time of his birth, Dec. 17. 1632. to July 6. 1672.) written by himself, and now first printed from a Copy transcribed by the Publisher, from the Original in the hands of the Reverend Dr. Thomas Tanner. pag. 138.*

12. *Bp. Humpbrey's additions to, and Corrections of, Athenæ & Fasti Oxonienses, from a Copy given to the Publisher, by the Reverend Mr. Thomas Baker. p. 605.*

13. *An Epitaph upon Dr. John Worthington. p. 680.*

14. *Historical Notes relating to the Ferrars, particularly to that great and good Man Mr. Nicholas Ferrar. p. 683.*

15. *Mr. Edward Lenton's Letter to Mr. John Ferrar, about a libellous Pamphlet intituled, The Arminian Nunnery, at Little Gidding, &c. pag. 693.*

16. *Two Letters of Mr. John Ferrar's to Dr. Bafte, about Bibles, and Testaments, as also about the Labours of the reputed Nuns of Little Gidding. p. 697.*

17. *Mr. Edward Lenton's Letter to Sir Thomas Helly, concerning the reputed Nunnery of Little Gidding. p. 702.*

18. *Some Remains of the Maiden Sisters Exortises, at Little Gidding, in Huntingtombire. p. 713.*

19. *A Note about Walter Coventry. p. 798.*

20. *A Note relating to Walter Hemingforde, pag. 799.*

21. *A Note about a very rare printed Book of the Life of Alexander the Great, and about a very rare printed book, being Guidonis de Columpna's Historia destructionis Trojæ, both supposed to be printed at Oxford, by Frederick Corfellis, p. 801.*

22. *A Note relating to the History of St. Alban's, and to the Chron. called, Brute of England. pag. 802.*

23. *A Note about the Book called the Practise of Piety. p. 809.*

LXV.

WALTERI HEMINGFORD, Canonici de Giffeshurne, Historia de rebus gestis Edvardi I. Edv. II. & E. III. E Codicibus MSS. nunc primum publicavimus, duob. Voluminibus. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1731. 8°. Accedunt inter alia,

1. *A very scarce Coin of Caurasius. p. XLIX.*
 2. *An ancient Inscription found at Dorchester, near Oxford. p. LVII.*

3. *The old Form of admitting Ch. Wardens into their Office, at Great Farington, in Berks. from an old Church-Wardens Book of Accounts. p. LIX.*

4. *Instructions given by Thomas Boucher, Arch. Ep. of Cant. to the Abbot of Thorney, how Reginalde Peacock, whoe was sent thither, should be treated in the Manastery aforesaid. p. LXXXVI. c Coll. H. Wharton.*

5. *A Note* g to Juliana Barnes's book pt. at
P. Albert's, of bowking, Hunting, and Armory. pag.
cvi.

6. *A Note about Duramus's Rationale divini-*
um, in All-Soul's College Library. p. cx.

7. De magna discordia Oxoniensi. Ap. Dom.
MCCCLXIII. inter Academicos & Oppidanos, &
Thronico Abbingdoniensi. p. cxii.

8. Notæ in eam partem Henningfordii, quæ
didit V. doctissimus Thomas Galeus. p. cxlii.

9. *Concerning Reginalde P. ick's Opinions, not*
only from Nick. Doelman's T. co Conversions of Eng-
land, but from a MS. in the hands of Thomas Ward,
of Warwick, Esqr. p. cli.

10. *The learned Mr. Henry Dodwell's Letter, con-*
cerning the power of Metropolitans in depriving Suf-
fragan Bishops, occasioned by a Letter from the learned
Thomas Smith, whose Letter and his Answer to Mr.
Dodwell, are here likewise published. p. cclvi.

11. Processus sub brevibus, super modo & for-
ma, quibus Johannes Wethamstede fuit iterum post
renovationem in Patrem & Pastorem ecclesie S.
Albani reelectus. & Registro Johannis de Wet-
hamstede in Bibliotheca Collegii Armorum Lon-
lini. p. clx.

12. *A Letter from Dr. William Lloyd, Bishop of*
W. Asaph, to Bishop Fell, concerning the execution,
and last behaviour of the Duke of Monmouth. Ex
autographo penes Editorem. p. clxxvi.

13. *An account of the Ch. of Swafham, in Norfolk, extratted from a Letter written to the Publisher by the ingenious Beauprè Fell, of Beauprè Hall, Norfolk, Esqr. p. CLXXX.*

14. *A Letter relating to the last behaviour of Walter Rawleigh, written by Dr. Robert Towne, Dean of Westminster, and afterwards Bishop of Exeter, to Sir John Isham. p. CLXXXIV. ex Autographo penes D. Justinianum Ishamum, Baronettum V. & ingeniosum & eruditum, ac D. Joannem Ishamum (ad quem scripta est hæc epistola) pro potestatem mihi mutuo dato Oct. 1. 1731.*

15. *Anonymi Historia Edvardi III. antehac edita. e Codice vet. MS. p. 387.*

16. *Notæ in vitam Ricardi II. a nobis divulgatæ, p. 453.*

17. *Johannis de Wethamstede narratio de Reginaldi Pecockii (Episcopi Cicestrensis) abjectione. 490. E Registro five Chronico Johannis Wethamstede MS. in Bibl. Collegii Armorum Londini. fol. 117.*

18. *Viri clarissimi Georgii Harbinii Collecta Historica ex Dictionario Theologico Thomæ Comptonii, S. Theologie Doctoris Oxoniensis, fol. in Bibliotheca Collegii Lincolniensis, Oxon. p. 509.*

19. *An Account of K. Charles II. escape or departure from Oxford, in the year 1646. By Dr. Michael Hudson. Together with Mr. Robert Barham, Sandwich's Examination, relating to the said*

Michael

Michael Hudson. As also somewhat of curious Remark, that concerns Sir Kenelm Digby. Now first published from Original Papers. p. 551.

20. *Dr. Archer's account of the religious houses in the Diocese of Bath and Bristol, and of those out of it that had any Revenues in it. p. 585.*

21. *An alphabetical List of the Religious Houses, in Somersetshire, rectifying some mistakes, and omissions, in Harpsfield, Speed, and Dugdale's Catalogues. By John Strachey, of Sutton Court, in Somersetshire, Esqr. p. 643.*

22. *A Note relating to the word Bachalarius, in which is something of curious Remark about the old University of Oxford, as also about Siward Earl of Northumberland's being buried at York. p. 669.*

23. *A Coin, (viz. a silver Groat) of David's the second's, King of Scotland. p. 676.*

24. *A Note about Square Cupps. p. 678.*

25. *A curious fragment about Glasstonbury Abbey, from a MS. in the hands of the ingenious Mr. John Murray. p. 680.*

26. *A Note relating to the old Edition of Durandus's Rationale Divinorum Officiorum, printed at Mentz, as also some other things relating to the old printing, and particularly about the first Book printed at Cambrige. p. 731.*

LXVI.

DUO RERUM Anglicarum Scriptores veteres viz. Thomas Otterbourne & Johannes Wethamstede, ab origine gentis Britanniae usque ad Edwardum IV. e Codicibus MSS. antiquis nunc primus erui. Duob. Voluminibus. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1732. 8°. Accedunt inter alia

1. *An Account of the MS. at York, of Thomas Escheftone's Book, De Adventu fratrum Minorum in Angliam. In a Letter from Mr. John Richardson, Praeceptor of the Cathedral Ch. of York, to Dr. Richard Richardson, of North Bierly, in the County of York. p. xcii.*

2. Julii II^{di}. Papae Bulla, in qua postulat, ut de Henrici VI^{ti}. (quem in album Sanctorum Catalogum referendum esse monuerant nonnulli) virtutibus diligenter inquiratur, e Jacobo Waræo. p. c.

3. De Rebus gestis Johannis Wethamstede, e Codice MS. in Bibl. Cott. (Nero D. VII. Jo: 27.)

4. *The Proceedings against Mr. John Bridall, alias Bryde (a lieutenant in one of the Regiments of Scots Iers, and Gentlemen, raised by advice of the Lords, and Commons, at Oxford, An. 1645. condemned to die at a Court of Warre; the proceedings against him, his defence, &c. 4^{to}. die Septemb. 1645. From a MS. Paper communicated to the Publisher, by the Rev. and learned Mr. Thomas Baker of Cambrige. p. cxxx.*

5. Inquisitiones

5. Inquisitiones biaz vetustæ, ad manerium de Leenes, in Parochia de White-Waltham, in provincia Bercheriensî situm, spectantes. Ex Inquisitionibus MSS. penes Johannem Lovedaium. Accedunt (e Cod. MSS. penes Jacobum Westum) Probus Philippæ Reliquiæ e maneriis de Braye & de Cookham, An. xxxi. & xxxii. Edvardi III. cxxxiii.

6. *An Account of Mondonus Belvaletis (or Mondonus Bannale's) Catechismus ordinis Periscelidæ, from a Letter to the Publisher, by John Anstis, Esq. Garter, Principal King of Arms. p. cxxii.*

7. Collectarium Manuetudinum & bonorum morum Regis Hen. VI. per Joannem Blakman, e Codice veteri penes Jacobum Westum. pag. 285.

8. *The Foundation of the Alms-house of Ewelme, in Oxfordshire, by William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, and Alice his Wife, Dutches of Suffolk, in the time of Hen. VI. From an old MS. in the Harleyan Library. p. 541.*

9. *Divers Letters, (among which are several of Margaret Queen of Scotland) relating to the Affairs of the North, in the years 1523, 1524. copied from the Originals. p. 574.*

10. Francisci Godwyni Catalogus Episcoporum Bathoniensium & Wellensium. E Collectione Beaupré Bell, A. M. de Beaupré Hall, in Com. Norfolk. p. 633.

11. *Notices concerning several Bishops of Bath and Wells; e Collectaneis J. Worthington, C. A. M. p. 711.*

12. *A Catalogue of the Deans of Bangor, from the year 1500. by Bishop Humphreys. Sent by him in a Letter to Mr. Anthony a Wood, communicated by the Rev. Mr. Baker of Cambridge. p. 719.*

13. *Deans of St. Asaph, since the year 1500. by Bishop Humphreys. Sent also by him in a Letter to Mr. Wood, communicated likewise by Mr. Baker. p. 727.*

14. *Exemplar literarum Bonifacio Papæ per Magnates Angliæ missarum in defensione Superioritatis Edwardi primi & juris sui regni apud Scotos, datarum anno 1300. in Parlamento apud Lincoln. e Coll. Heraldorum. p. 734.*

15. *A Note relating to a silver Coin of Edw. I. found at Chawley Court, in the Parish of Cumnort, near Abbington, in Berks. p. 739.*

16. *Note from Thomas Gascoigne, about the beheading of Richard Scroop, Archbishop of York, 8. June, 1405. p. 741.*

17. *An excellent fragment relating to the Priory of Wymundham, from an old MS. in Madg. Coll. Library, Oxon. p. 743.*

18. *A Note relating to the old Duke of Ormond's Picture, in the School Gallery, at Oxford. pag. 793.*

LXVII.

CHRONICON SIVE ANNALES Prioratus de Dunstaple, una cum Excerptis e Chartulario ejusdem Prioratus. e Codicibus MSS. in Bibl. Harleyana descripti, primusque vulgavi. Duobus tomis. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 1733. 8°. Accedunt, præter alia,

1. Notitia Chartularii de Dunstaple in Bibl. Harleyana, per Humphredum Wanleium, e Catalogo Codicum MS. in Bibliotheca dicta, a Wanleio consignato. p. LXVIII.

2. V. clariff. Thomæ Smithi Conjecturæ & Observationes in duas Græcas Inscriptiones, in marmoribus, prope Persepolim hodie extantibus, incisas. E Coll. MSS. Smithianis penes editorem. Vol. 105. p. 3. p. 714.

3. Ejusdem Conjecturæ in quædam loca Tertullian de barbara voce, Onocheote. Ex cod. Vol. P. 47.

4. *The Figure, and Inscription of an old Roman Altar, found in 1648. in Forest Street, in Chester: with a Letter to Dr. Langbaine about it, and the Doctor's Letter to Sir William Dugdale upon the same Subject.* E Coll. MSS. Smithianis penes editorem. Vol. 51. p. 57. p. 723.

5. *Verses concerning the Name, and Arms of Dunstaple. From an old Register.* p. 727.

6. *A Copy of K. John's Charter to the town of Cambridge, for a Præpositus or Mayor, as Mr. Baker took it from the Original, under seal, inter munita villæ Cantabrigiæ. With K. H. III'd's Charter copied also by Mr. Baker (with his own hand) from the Original confirming the same.* p. 729.

7. *Carta Regis Johannis de libertatibus & privilegiis villæ Oxon. e Miscellan. Collectionibus M^{ri}. Roberti Hare, MSS. Caio-Gonr. Cant.* pag. 731.

8. *Carta libertatum & privilegiorum Villæ Oxon. ab H. III^o. Rege & concessa. Ex eisdem Collectionibus MSS. Roberti Hare.* p. 732.

9. *Dunstable Priors.* p. 437.

10. *An account of the mustering of the University of Oxford, with other things that happened there, from Aug. 9. 1642. to July 15. 1643. inclusively, from an Original MS. that belonged to Mr. Anthony a Wood, written as it seems by Mr. Brian Twyne, and is now in the hands of Thomas Rawlins, of Popbills, in Warwickshire, Esqr.*

11. *A Collection of Letters relating to K. Charles the 1st's Escape from Oxford, and to the Straits he was put to on that occasion, e Bibl. Tanneriana.* p. 787.

12. *Girardi Cornubiensis Historia Guidonis de Warwyke, e Cod. MS. vet. in Bibl. Coll. Magd. Oxon.* p. 825.

13. *A rem* *F* *e relating to Oliver Crom-*
well, from the Original, per *! by the Reverend and*
learned Dr. Thomas Smith. 832.

14. *The Copy of an Inscription on the Ivory Handle*
of a Whip, found in the Ruins of St. Alban's, in
Hertfordshire. p. 836.

15. *An excellent Fragment (from some old Regis-*
ter) relating to the election of Richard de Insula, Ab-
bat of Burton, to be Abbat of St. Edmund's, A°.
1229. p. 837.

16. *A Note relating to the Father of the late Dr.*
Henry Aldrich, Dean of Christ Church. p. 911.

LXVIII.

BENEDICTUS, Abbas Perroburgensis de vita
 & Gestis Hen. II. & Ric. I. e Cod. MS. in Bibl.
 Harleiana, descripsi & nunc primus edidi. Duob.
 tomis. Oxon. e Th. Sheld. 8°. Accefferunt inter
 alia,

A Note relating to the Rev. Mr. Nathanael Wan-
Wanley, Father of Mr. Humphrey Wanley, from my
learned friend Mr. Baker of Cambrige.

2. Notæ de Benedicti Abbatis Historiæ, quam
 edimus, Codicibus MSS. Cottonianis, ab Hum-
 phredo Wanleio Collectæ una cum ejusdem Wan-
 leii notâ de Annalibus Lanercostenfis. e Cod.
 MS. in Bibl. Harl.

3. *An account of Dr. Andrew Borde, from Athenæ*
Oxon.

LXVI.

DUO RERUM Anglicarum Scriptores veteres
viz. Thomas Otterbourne & Johannes Wetham-
stede, ab origine gentis Britannie usque ad Ed-
vardum IV. e Codicibus MSS. antiquis nunc pri-
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1732. 8°. Accedunt inter alia

1. *An Account of the MS. at York, of Thomas
Eccleston's Book, De Adventu francorum Minorum
in Angliam. In a Letter from Mr. John Richard-
son, Praecantor of the Cathedral Ch. of York, to Dr.
Richard Richardson, of North Bitch, in the County
of York.* p. xcii.

2. *Julii N^{di}. Papae Bullae, in qua postulat, ut de
Honoris VI^{ti}. (quorum in album Sanctorum Catalo-
gum referendum esse monuerant nonnulli) virtu-
tibus diligenter inquiratur, e Jacobo Warato. p.c.*

3. *De Rebus gestis Johannis Wethamstede, e
Codice MS. in Bibl. Cott. (Nero D. VII. Jo:
27.)*

4. *The Proceedings against Mr. John Bridall, alias
Brydlo (a lieutenant in one of the Regiments of Schol-
lers, and Gentlemen, rayed by advice of the Lords,
and Commons, at Oxford, An. 1645. condemned to
die at a Court of Warre; the proceedings against him,
his defence, &c. 4^{to}. die Septemb. 1645. From a
MS. Paper communicated to the Publisher, by the
Rev. and learned Mr. Thomas Baker of Cambrige.*
p. cxxx.

5. Inquisitiones

A P P E N D I X.

Nº. I.

PROPOSALS for Printing by Subscription,
MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO. By Thomas Hearne,
B.A. of Edmund-Hall, Oxford.

I. This Work, which will make about h
ters or thereabouts, shall be printed in
lines in Folio, at the Thickness in Oxford, on
the paper, and in the far Character as the
Proposals, and the Specimen

II. An hundred Copies only are designed to be
printed, and each Copy shall be afforded at Ten
Guineas; whereof Five Guineas are to be paid
before the Work is put to the Press, which will be
Lady-Day, in the year 1716. and the remain-
ing Five Guineas upon the delivery of a perfect
copy. If a less number than an hundred Copies
shall be subscribed for, then a less number than an
hundred Copies shall be printed, yet with this
 proviso, that the second Payment shall be more
than Five Guineas.

III. The publisher designs to make no particu-
lar Edition his standard, but, whereas he hath
compared many MSS. and hath taken abundance
of

N^o. II.

Copy of a Letter to Dr. TANNER,
Bishop of St. Asaph, relating to the
Report of Mr. HEARNE'S having
become a Roman Catholic.

MY LORD,

I am very glad that your Lordship is arrived
at Oxford. Your kind Letter came to Causton
when I was at Maidstone in Kent, with a
Clergyman Mr. Bye; formerly Clerk of
St. Asaph's Coll. — I did imagine that you would
be free of the common report concerning Mr.
Hearne's exit, of which I will faithfully relate the
truth. That he refused the Principal's Mi-
nistry Office, no one wonders but the Principal
who has been a main Instrument in spread-
ing the common report. As to his not admitting
himself, the Nonjuring Clergyman, I have no
more to say than this, that (to my certain know-
ledge) he was a Man that Mr. Hearne had very
personal regard for. But, as to the admitting
of Mr. Curzon's Priest, I have something to
say, I trust, comes up to this point.—My Friend

Q

died

N°. II.

A Copy of a Letter to Dr. TANNER,
Bishop of St. Asaph, relating to the
Report of Mr. HEARNE'S having
died a Roman Catholic.

MY LORD,

I AM very glad that your Lordship is arrived safe at Oxford. Your kind Letter came to Caufham, when I was at Maidstone in Kent, with a worthy Clergyman Mr. Bye, formerly Clerk of All-Souls Coll. — I did imagine that you would soon hear of the common report concerning Mr. Hearne's exit, of which I will faithfully relate the very truth. That he refused the Principal's Ministerial Office, no one wonders but the Principal himself, who has been a main Instrument in spreading the common report. As to his not admitting Mr. Ball, the Nonjuring Clergyman, I have no more to say than this, that (to my certain knowledge) Ball was a Man that Mr. Hearne had very little personal regard for. But, as to the admitting of Sir Fra. Curzon's Priest, I have something to say, that, I trust, comes up to this point.—My Friend

Q

died

died on June 10, I came to Oxford on the 13th. Hearing the common Report, and willing to be satisfied of the truth or falsity of it, I applied to Johnson, Manciple of Edmund-Hall, who attended him in his Illness. — On June 15. I made this Memorandum from Johnson's Mouth — "June 15. on this day three Weeks or Month, Sir Fran. Curzon's Priest was with Mr. Hearne about one Hour and half: Afterwards Mr. Hearne seemed very uneasy and cholerick, and as if he had been in a great Passion; he slept no more that Afternoon, as usual." — On another Day I made the following Memorandum, also from Johnson's Mouth. — "Ever since Mr. Johnson knew Mr. Hearne, the latter used to read the Psalms and Lessons for the day, according to the Liturgy and Rubrics of the Church of England. And for the last fortnight of his Life, He being very weak, Mr. Johnson did at his request often read the Psalms and Lessons to him. Johnson never saw the Priest in the room ever since Mr. Powell of Sandford's Death, till this time. Before Powell's death he [the Priest] has been there sometimes to carry away Books subscribed for, but was never known to stay." I doubt not but this Johnson is ready to vouch the same to any one that enquires of him. Now I would beg leave to observe, that in all probability the Priest might come with a view to reconcile Mr. Hearne to the Church of Rome, as it has been usual for them to make their

application to persons in a weak condition, is usual to brag of their Success, however speeded. And as Mr. Hearne absented himself from the Publick Churches, and his notions regard to Politicks tallyed with those of the Jesuits, this might give the Priest (though so very well acquainted with him) the more assurance to attack him. I would observe farther, that Mr. Hearne for a very considerable time before he died, dozed most part of the day. As I came through Oxford on May 19. I found him in that situation. Now had this Priest actually administered to him, I presume that the Satisfaction of him, upon having received the *Viaticum*, would naturally (in the Condition he was in) have afforded him a serene Repose; to be sure, no reason can be assigned, why it should so immoderately have lost his Temper, as Johnson testifies. In truth, it looks as if the Priest had been attacking him, and as if too my good friend had withstood his attacks, and with more than common Zeal defended the Protestant Religion. As for the Door's being locked when the Priest was there, 'twas no wonder (Your Lordship and all Mr. Hearne's acquaintance know) than what was usual at his death. — I humbly submit this to your Lordship's Consideration, being in my own mind most fully persuaded, that Mr. Hearne died a true Protestant. I am persuaded that for some Years before his death, few knew his Sentiments more intimately

My dear Mr. H.
I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt
of your letter of the
10th inst.

and in reply to
inform you that
the same has been
forwarded to the
proper authorities.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. H.

Yours, very truly,
J. H. H.

Your obedient servant,
J. H. H.

Yours, very truly,
J. H. H.

N^o. III.

A True Copy of the last Will and Testament of THOMAS HEARNE, M. A. Extracted from the Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury,

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN. I Thomas Hearne, Master of Arts, of the University of Oxford, being of perfect Mind and Memory, make and ordain this my last Will and Testament, all written with my own Hand in Manner and Form following, revoking all other Wills by me formerly made. *Imprimis*, I commend my Soul to Almighty God who gave it me, trusting to be saved through the alone Merits of my blessed Saviour and Redeemer Jesus Christ, and for my body I commend it to the Earth, and desire that it may be buried in a Christian and decent but (as becomes Dust and Ashes) in a plain humble Manner in the Churchyard of the Parish in which I happen to die.

Item, As touching the Distribution of my worldly Goods and Effects I dispose of them as followeth. First, I give and bequeath to Mr. William Bedford
of

of London, Son of my late Friend Hilksiah Bed
all the MSS. and other Books that Dr. Th
Smith left me, and are standing in a Press,
this Request, that he would punctually ob
what I have written at the beginning of son
them. Also, I give and bequeath to the said
William Bedford all MSS. of my own Colle
and Writing, and all printed books by me
lated with MSS. or that have MS. notes of
in them. *Item*, I give to the said Mr. Wi
Bedford, all my other MSS. whatsoever no
my possession. *Item*, I give to the said Mr.
liam Bedford, my Box or Cabinet of Coins,
dals, &c. and all other things contained i
Item, I do hereby, make, ordain, constitute,
appoint my two Brothers William and Edr
Hearne, and my Sister Anne Hearne (the W
Thomas Field) of Woburn in Bucks, Joint Exec
of this my last Will and Testament. To wh
give and bequeath all the Rest of my Goods
Effects whatsoever not herein mentioned, t
equally divided between them Share and
alike, desiring that they would all three lov
agree together, and take effectual Care that
I have given to Mr. William Bedford be
faithfully delivered to him, and not exposed t
View of Others. And my Will further is.
that Mr. Bedford would take special Care o
MSS. and Books I have bequeathed to him,
ticularly of Dr. Smith's and of those written,

ted and noted by myself, so that they be all kept together, and that they fall into none but good lands. Secondly, that Mr. Bedford would act the part of a Supervisor or Overseer of this my last Will and Testament, and assist my Executors to the best of his Power; in which, as I rely upon his Prudence and Conduct, so at the same time I hope they will readily follow his Advice. IN Witness of all which I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this 14th Day of February, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and twenty nine Thomas Hearne. Signed, Sealed, and declared in the Presence of

Andrew Hanly, Sen.

Andrew Hanly, Junr.

N. B. Confirmed also by the Affidavits of Richard Rawlinson, LL. D. and James West of the Inner-Temple, Esqr.

Codicil to my Will dated Feb. 14. 1729.

My Brother William being dead, I give all his Share to his only Child my Nephew Thomas Hearne, borne after the making of the above-written Will; and I charge my two surviving Executors, Edmund and Elizabeth not to wrong him.

Dec. 30th. 1731.

Thomas Hearne.

I desire no other Epitaph than this.

Here lyeth the Body of
THOMAS HEARNE, M. A.
Who studied and preserved
ANTIQUITIES.
He dyed Aged

Deuteronomy, 32-7.

Remember the Days of Old, consider the year
of many Generations, ask thy Father, and he will
tell thee, thy Elders, and they will show thee.

Job VIII. 8. 9. 10.

Enquire I pray thee of the former Ages, press
thyself to the Search of their Fathers, for we
but of yesterday, and know nothing, because
Days upon Earth are a Shadow, shall they
teach and tell thee, and utter words out of
Heart? —

Proved at London with a
Codicil annexed the 1st Day
of July, 1735. before the
worshipful Thomas Walker
D^r. L^r. Surrogate, by Ed-
ward Hearne, and Ann
Field Brother and Sister,
the two surviving Executors
to whom Administration
was granted they being first
sworn duly to administer,

William Legard }
Peter St. Eloy } Deputy Registers.
Henry Stevens, }

strong embattled Wall: Over the said Entry were several Passages from whence the besieged could annoy the Enemy. From this Entrance the Fortification stretched itself, in a strait Line, to a Round Tower erected in the 19. of Hen. 3. from which ran a large embattelled Wall, till it came to the high Tower, and afterward to another Gate leading to Osney Abbey over another Bridge; close to which joined that lofty Mount, sometime crowned with an embattled Tower, erected either at the Foundation of the Place, or during the Time when K. Stephen besieged the Empress Matilda.

From hence on the North Side and without the Castle was a large Mount called Mount *Rollem*, and another joining to it named *Jews Mount*, raised by the Jews, as some say at the Command of King Stephen, during the Siege above-mentioned; which might be also a defence of his Person, then residing at the Palace of *Bezzumms*.

For the further Defence of this Castle there was also on one of the Sides a *Barbican* or Watch Tower, which appears to have been a large Place for a Guard, enclosing Plats of Ground and habitations.

The Care of this Fortress, after it was taken from Robert Doyley, was committed by Stephen and his Successors to some trusty Servant, or to the Sheriff of the County; who having certain Revenues allotted them were bound to keep it in Repair. But this was so negligently performed, that

we

pulled down, as is also the Gate, though little Vestiges of them still appear. The Gate is also standing, on the Top of which are seen some Marks of Towers, or Bulwarks. The outward Wall is demolished, except a little on the East. The Hill leading from the great Gate round the Wall on the inner Side was in the year 1769. cut through for materials for the new road now making to Witney and Faringdon; in the course of which the Foundations of two Towers were discovered, as likewise several Wells filled up with rubbish; which most probably served for the use of the Persons, who kept Guard in the Barbican or Towers of defence. On the Side of the Mount, and near the Top, is a passage, which leads to an arched Room; where it is supposed the Powder for the Use of the Garrison was

the Area of the Ground below this Mount standing part of the Old Assize-Hall, where the Judges, Jury, and several Gentlemen of the law lost their Lives in the reign of Q. Eliz. by an Infectious Distemper, communicated by the Prisoners then tried. * Near this place, about

: "An Account of the Black Assize at *Oxford*, from the Register of *Merton Coll.*" in the "Philos. Transactions," p. 690. — where at p. 700. l. 6, 5. from the bottom, "nira eorum," and "at eo." p. 710. l. 9. r. "capitalis." "fere post." See Hearne's *Gul Nubigenf.* p. 88. s. Additions, Vol. 2. p. 15. Wood's MSS. in the Bodleian, Oxford. —

three Years ago, was found an human Skeleton at a small Depth in the Earth, with Irons on the Bones of the Legs. It lay on an heap of Stones, some of which appeared to have been Part of the Pillars of the abovementioned Hall. It seems most likely, that these were the Bones of a Criminal who died of some infectious disorder, and who was therefore buried with the utmost Expedition.

The Square Tower of the Castle, which was formerly used as a place for the Bells belonging to the College of St. George, is now and has been for a long Time the County Prison. The present Chapel is of modern Erection, and served by a Gentleman of Christ Church.



Buttreſſ having been taken down ſince his Time. The curious Eye indeed, which is accuſtomed to trace out the Monuments of ancient Piety and Munificence, may diſcover ſome Veſtiges of Cauſeys, Fiſh-ponds; Walks; and other marks of Convenience and Grandeur; but the moſt accurate Reſearch produces little ſatisfactory, and rather gives Pain than Pleaſure to the Mind——

See Stevens's Additions to Dugdale. Vol. 2. pag. 164, 168. Hearne's Textus Roffenſis, p. 317. Wille's Mitred Abbies, p. 180, &c. — Cathedrals, vol. 2. p. 402.

N°. VI.

REWLY, OF NORTH OSNEY.

THIS House of Cistercian Monks was founded in the Year 1281. by Edmund Earl of Cornwall, within the Precincts of North *Osney*; on which Account the Monks of Thame, who were brought to settle here by the Founder, were adjudged to pay 36l. in Lieu of Tithes, taken from thence by their Establishment. It's Revenues were greatly encreased by the Benefactions of Joan Gille, Daughter of William Dagville, and others; so that at the Dissolution it was valued at 174l. 3s. 6d. and was granted by King Henry VIII. to George Owen of Godstow, M. D. who passed it again to the King; by whom it was given to the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, in whose possession it still continues.

The Hand of Devastation has left it's Marks on this Fabrick. The Reader may judge how far it has suffered by comparing the View given of it in Mr. Hearne's *Textus Roffensis*, and thence copied into Stevens's Addition, with the following late Survey. The Church is wholly destroyed, but the Chapter House still continues, and is applied to the Use it was in Mr. Hearne's Time. The North Front remains nearly intire, which perhaps it owes
to

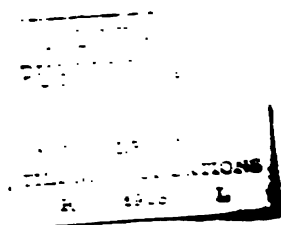


1. 1. 1.

2. 2. 2.



*Sigillum Abbatum & Monachorum
 Monast. B. Mariae Virg. de Rew-
 ley prope Oxon. Ord. Cisterc. fun-
 dat: circa 1281. inter Chartas —
 Societatis de Leatherfellers Lond:
 dat: 21. Septemb. A.D. 1431. An. X. Hen. VI.*



to its almost inaccessible Situation on the Edge of the Water, more than to the forbearance of its owners. The Inner Gate and Wall are pulled down, and the Coats of Arms on each Side removed, to a Wall in the Court. The larger Arch of the outward Gate was a few Years ago taken down, because it was too low for a loaded Waggon to pass under it. The Side Arch or lesser Gate has since fallen, nor are there left any of the Row of Trees, which Tradition supposed to represent the Number of the Monks with their Abbat when conventually assembled.

The Marks on a Chimney mentioned by Mr. Hearne still exist, as does an ancient Chimney Piece in one of the Rooms; which is called the Hall, and was probably a Room of State. The South Front fell down 1770. and discovered the Inscription mentioned by Mr. Hearne,

* Ele de Werwick
Comitisse Viscera sunt hic.

(For the Name of Rewley see Leland's Itin. Vol. 2. pag. 71.

See also Stevens, pag. 50. Hearne's Textus Roff. p. 329.

* See Preface to the Vindication of those who take the Oath of Allegiance.

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Hart-Hall 11, 29.
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Hearne, Mr. Thomas, born at Littlefield Green 1, 11. goes to day-labour for Subsistence 2, 14. is put to the Free School at Bray by Francis Cherry, Esqr. to learn the Latin Tongue 2, 19. goes to School and returns home daily, though three Miles from his father's House. 2, 24. is taken into Mr. Cherry's own House 3, 18. by whom also he is entered at Edmund-Hall 4, 18. goes again to School at Bray every Morning, and returns every Night to Mr. Cherry's though four miles off. 5. 2. taken Notice of by Dr. Mill, Principal of Edmund-Hall. 5, 11.
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White-Waltham Churchyard, at Mr. Hearne's Expence
 25, 4. refuses a Print of him by Tilleman should be published 25, 19. refuses to be a candidate for the Office of Custos Archivorum. 26, 2. refuses the place of Librarian to the Earl of Oxford. 27, 7. again refuses to be a candidate for Camden's Professorship of History 27, 21. refuses to be Keeper of the Bodleian Library 28, 17. and of the Museum 28, 21. Letters pass between him, and Mrs. Anne Cherry, relative to a Manuscript of his 29, 16. writes to the Reverend Mr. Frinsham, 30, 9. leaves upwards of a thousand Pounds in his Room after his Decease 33, 18. his Death happens on the tenth of June 33, 21. occasioned by a fever and flux 34, 2. 3. buried in the Churchyard of St. Peter's in the East.

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